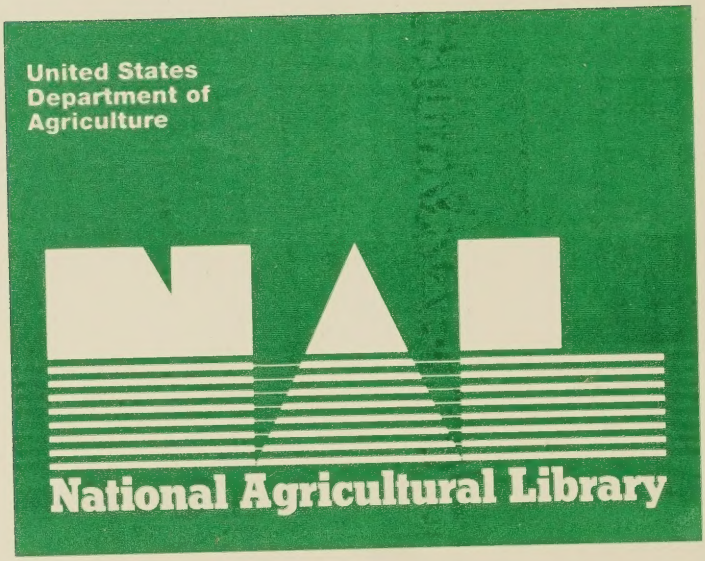
THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE: A PROFILE

A Report Prepared for the
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

By Its
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FARM LABOR RESEARCH

With the Assistance of the
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

APRIL, 1969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April 11, 1969

ASSEMBLYMAN ALAN G. PATTEE
Chairman, Assembly Committee on Agriculture
Room 4098
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Pattee:

Enclosed is the report THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE: A PROFILE. While farm organizations and labor organizations will no doubt continue to differ on farm labor policy, we are unanimous in our belief that improvement in the availability and reliability of information on the farm labor force is universally desirable, and could contribute to the better understanding and possible narrowing of these differences. We believe that the survey conducted for us by the Department of Employment constitutes a real breakthrough in the development of information on farm workers. The PROFILE constitutes our attempt to have a major portion of it reduced to tabular form with some explanatory text. The complete survey is available at the Department of Employment, and is available to qualified researchers for further use and development. We would welcome and encourage both the continued expansion and renewal of the basic survey data, and the development and analysis of the material in greater depth. We recognize that all of this data may be subject to varying interpretations as to its meaning and significance for farm larbor policy. However, the material in the PROFILE has been presented in an objective manner to our satisfaction.

We would like to thank all those who made this project possible, particularly you and your staff, Dr. George Roche and his staff, and Dr. Cheryl Petersen. We are pleased to have been a part of this undertaking.

Sincerely,

J. J. Miller
Richard W. Owens
Wm. Hunt Conrad
Michael Peevey
Donald Blewett *
Vacancy †
Jack Hislop
Donald Vial

* Tom Harris resigned November, 1966.
† Father J. T. Dwyer resigned September, 1967. Bard MacAllister resigned August, 1966.

California Legislature
Assembly Committee on Agriculture

April 11, 1969

Honorable Robert Monagan
Speaker of the Assembly and
Members of the Assembly
Assembly Chambers
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to transmit THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE: A PROFILE, to the Assembly. This report is a product of the first successful attempt in this country to survey the farm labor force of a state on a comprehensive and scientifically valid basis. The information contained therein should be of great assistance to the members of the legislature and the public at large in making informed policy decisions relative to the problems of farm labor in California.

I would particularly like to bring to your attention the splendid work of our Advisory Committee on Farm Labor Research in the development of this survey and report. This advisory committee was appointed late in 1964 to evaluate the material then available on farm labor in California and to suggest ways of improving it. It was composed of three representatives of labor, three representatives of agriculture, and two resource members from the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California (Berkeley). The committee was appointed on the premise that despite policy differences, labor and agriculture would both benefit from better information on the farm labor force, and could both work together to that end. This proved to be the case. The committee shortly concluded that available information was inadequate and conceived the idea of a comprehensive survey to rectify the situation. I am pleased to say that the survey and present report were produced under the supervision of the advisory committee, and have enjoyed their unanimous support.

I would also like to acknowledge the extensive contributions made by the California Department of Employment and the United States Department of Labor to the success of this project. Planning and conduct of the study was financed by a grant from the Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor. Analysis of the data was prepared under a grant from the Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research, U.S. Department of Labor, under the authority of Title I of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, and under contract to the Assembly. Conditions of these grants and contracts require our indicating that researchers undertaking such projects under Government sponsorship are encouraged to express freely their professional judgment. Therefore, points of view

or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent the official position or policy of the Department of Labor, the Department of Employment, or the Assembly.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the contributions of all those individuals whose work was indispensable to the success of this project. I would particularly like to thank Dr. Cheryl Petersen, Sonoma State College, who served both as the project director of the survey and as the analyst of the data compiled; Dr. George Roche, Chief of Research and Statistics, California Department of Employment, who coordinated the efforts of the Department in the preparation, financing, and execution of the study; former Assemblyman John Williamson, under whose chairmanship the Assembly Agriculture Committee embarked upon this project; Andrew Oppmann, Special Consultant on farm labor to the committee from 1965 to 1967; and Bill Geyer, Committee Consultant, who coordinated the Assembly's responsibilities under the project.

Respectfully submitted,

Alan G. Pattee
Chairman

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PREFACE

The diversity of California's agricultural resources is reflected in the diversity of its farm labor force. This diversity and the mobility of a part of this labor force have made it extremely difficult to compile authoritative data required by the Legislature and administrative agencies for decision making in such areas as unemployment insurance coverage for farm workers, and the needs of farm worker families for housing, education, and medical care.

The California Farm Labor Survey is designed to provide the first systematic study of the California farm labor force as a whole. It is based on a random sample of 3,488 workers who, during the calendar year 1965, had farm earnings in excess of $100. The survey involved mailing questionnaires to California employers of each worker in the sample requesting weekly work and wage information for all periods of employment in 1965 and, among other data, the worker's latest address. Questionnaires were sent to both farm and non farm employers.

The second phase of the survey involved locating and interviewing the selected workers. Those who were interviewed were paid three dollars for their time and were asked a variety of detailed questions regarding their patterns of employment and unemployment, type of work performed by crop, education, housing, and family and personal characteristics. Most of these interviews were conducted during the fall of 1966 but efforts to contact additional members of the sample continued until June, 1967.

A total of 2,028 workers (58 percent) of the total sample were located and interviewed. Success in finding the workers differed according to earnings and mobility. Less than half of those earning under $1,000 were interviewed compared to 90 percent of those earning over $5,000. A larger proportion of local workers were interviewed than of migratory workers. In addition, work histories were obtained from employers for 3,202 (92 percent) of workers in the sample.

The data obtained from interviews have been expanded with care to reduce the distortion arising from the fact that all wage earners in the sample were not interviewed. These weighted sample results form the basis for a series of studies of the pattern of earnings of the farm labor force, the migrant labor force, the low-income farm worker, the Mexican-American farm worker, the role of students in the farm labor force, welfare, social insurance and pension payments to farm workers, and farm labor housing.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Approximately 742,300 people had some California farm earnings in 1965 with 256,000 earning less than $100. This study is based on a random sample of the 486,700 who earned more than $100 in total California farm wages.
2. Short-term workers in agriculture play a major role in the production of California's crops. Fifty-nine percent of the sample earned less than $1,000 in total farm wages and most of these (seventy-one percent) were out of the labor force more than half the year.
3. Approximately forty percent of the farm workers included in the sample, or 194,680 workers, may be regarded as professional farm workers, the core of the California farm labor force.
4. The San Joaquin Valley is the most significant area both as a pool of farm labor and a source of farm wages.
5. The group of local workers with one employer contains the highest percentage of those with incomes over $4,000 as well as the highest percentage of short-term workers with low earnings in agriculture.
6. The professional farm worker who moves from one area to another and works in more than one different crop generally increases his earnings and weeks of work through his mobility.
7. There is less specialization in the California farm labor force than frequently claimed. It does not appear that, among professional farm workers, there is a distinct, specialized work force for tree crops and other separate forces specializing in field or in vegetable crops.
8. Farm laborers working with machines or doing both machine and hand work have higher median earnings than those doing hand work alone.
9. The farm labor market is characterized by a definite lack of organization. Most workers find out about available jobs through friends, relatives or individual growers rather than through formalized placement services.
10. Mexican and Anglo workers make up about ninety percent of the farm labor force. The forty-six percent who are Mexican are more likely to be professionals rather than students or other short-term workers and have higher median earnings than the Anglo group although fewer Mexicans have managerial positions or year-round jobs with one employer.
11. The non-student California farm labor force shows an average level of education far below that of the non-farm labor force.
12. Chronic unemployment, even among farm workers firmly attached to the labor force, keeps median annual earnings low and may reduce the attraction of farm work.

PART I

THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE

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INTRODUCTION

The California Farm Labor Survey was designed as a study of the economic characteristics of those people who do farm work in California. Such factors as mobility, education, household status and ethnic group have been considered primarily in their relation to earnings. The study makes no attempt to get at such subjective factors as attitudes toward farm labor or particular kinds of work. The whole problem of motivation among farm workers and their attitudes toward the particular conditions of farm work has been dealt with in other less comprehensive studies.

The data on which this survey is based are drawn from the year 1965. There is no attempt to claim that 1965 is in any sense a typical year for California agriculture. It is significant in that it marked the end of Public Law 78, under which braceros, imported Mexican workers, had played a crucial role in the harvesting of California's major agricultural crops. During 1965, some 17,000 braceros were admitted under the authority of the Immigration and Nationality Act (P.L. 414),[1] but California agriculture was forced to rely primarily on a domestic labor force.

Most of the interviewing for this survey was done late in 1966, although work continued through June 1967. The information workers gave on their actual work record could be checked in almost all cases against survey data gained from their employers and against disability insurance records. However, the interviewers had to rely on the worker's memory for his work record outside California, data on his activities while not working, total family income, dependence upon social insurance, pensions, welfare and other such information. In interpreting the results of the survey, therefore, it is important to keep in mind that the data on matters other than California earnings may not be strictly accurate.

An Earnings Profile of the California Labor Force

The farm labor force may be divided into three groups for purposes of analysis.

1. Year-round workers with one employer make up 15 percent of the sample. These include such people as managers, milkers, and general farm workers. A small number are employed in what are called facilitating services. These are bookkeepers, truck drivers, carpenters, and others utilizing skills also in demand in the non-farm labor market.

2. Farm workers who are in the labor force all or a substantial portion of the year but who may change employers constitute the second and largest group. Most of these workers are not always employed while in the labor force. They perform direct production jobs, in cultivating and harvesting crops. With Group 1, they are the core

[1] Report on Manpower, Requirement, Resources, Utilization and Training, U.S. Department of Labor (Washington, D.C.: 1966), p. 132.

of the California farm labor force, about two-thirds of the group covered by the present sample.

3. The remainder of the people who work on California farms are in the labor force for relatively short periods of time during the year. About one-fourth of these short-term workers are students. The rest are housewives, other residents in rural communities who look for farm work during peak periods, and a large group who apparently drift in and out of the California labor force for short periods. Some of these workers are critical for the harvesting of flash crops but, taken as a whole, they do not promise to be a significant source of recruits to build a larger basic farm labor force in the state. The present sample is limited to the group of short-term workers who earned at least $100 in California in 1965.

Workers who earned less than $100 in 1965 form a large group, 256,000 out of an estimated total farm labor force of 742,300. As individuals, these people have little attachment to the farm labor force although, as a group, they are important to the harvesting of certain crops. This lack of attachment in addition to the cost factor caused their exclusion from the study.

TABLE A

Amount of California Farm Earnings

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

	Farm earnings in California of								
Total	Total	$100–499	$500–999	$1,000–1,999	$2,000–2,999	$3,000–3,999	$4,000–4,999	$5,000 and over	Median earnings
4,867---	100%	40.5%	18.1%	16.2%	9.3%	6.7%	4.7%	4.5%	$763

TABLE B

Amount of Total California Earnings

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

	Total earnings in California of								
Total	Total	$100–499	$500–999	$1,000–1,999	$2,000–2,999	$3,000–3,999	$4,000–4,999	$5,000 and over	Median earnings
4,867---	100.0%	25.4%	16.1%	19.9%	13.7%	10.4%	6.9%	7.6%	$1,388

Tables A and B show percentage distributions of the total California farm earnings and the total California earnings of the farm labor force. Again, these tables illustrate the important role played by workers earning less than $1,000 in California agriculture. In California farm earnings alone, 59 percent had less than $1,000. Some 42 percent

(71 percent of those with less than $1,000 in farm earnings) had less than $1,000 in total California earnings.

Short-term workers, out of the labor force for more than half the year, made up 56 percent of those whose total California earnings were less than $1,000.

Another 14 percent were migrants, the majority of whom probably had out of state earnings which raised their total earnings above $1,000. This means that 30 percent were very low earners, out of the labor force for less than half the year having total wages of less than $1,000.

Another 17 percent of the farm labor force had California farm earnings of less than $1,000 but total earnings above that figure. Some workers, about six percent of the sample, were employed in non-farm jobs most of the year so that their total earnings were more than $4,000 but their California farm earnings were less than $1,000.

Translated into absolute numbers, these tables show that, out of a total farm labor force of 486,700 (with farm wages of $100 or more), 285,000 had California farm earnings of less than $1,000 while 202,000 had total California earnings under $1,000.

These 202,000 workers with less than $1,000 in total California earnings included 112,000 short-term workers and 25,300 migrants, many of whom had additional out-of-state earnings. Therefore, at least 64,500 were very low earners in the labor force more than half the year but earning under $1,000 in total wages.

Of the 285,000 who had California farm earnings of less than $1,000, 83,000 had total earnings above that figure. Some 64,500 of the 285,000 had total California earnings of $1,000 to $3,999 while 18,700 were employed in non-farm jobs most of the year and had total California earnings of $4,000 or more but their California farm earnings were less than $1,000.

Most of the workers in this sample, short term or professional, relied on agriculture for the bulk of their earnings. Even among those short-term workers, earning less than $500 in farm wages, about 60 percent worked only on farm jobs. For those who earned more than $3,000 in farm wages, the percentage rises to ninety. This might be expected since most people who do farm work are rural people or live in the fringe areas of metropolitan centers (such as Sacramento), which are surrounded by important agricultural regions.

Geographic Distribution of Farm Earnings

In Table C the workers are classified by the agricultural areas where they received the largest amount of their farm earnings. The San Joaquin Valley appears as the most significant area with respect to number of workers and amount of farm wages. Almost 46 percent of the sample reported their highest farm earnings in this region. About 20 percent received their highest farm earnings in the Central Coast area followed by 18 percent in the Southern Area, 10 percent in the Sacramento Valley and five percent in the residual area.

These figures reflect differences in the climate and the types of agriculture which predominate in each region. Moving north from the Southern Area to the colder and wetter residual area (the North

Coast and mountain regions), the field work season becomes shorter and an increasing percentage of the farm labor force are short-term workers in agriculture most of whom earn less than $1,000 in farm wages. This increasing proportion of short-term workers is reflected in a steady decline in median earnings from the Southern Area north to the residual area.

TABLE C

Amount of California Farm Earnings by Area Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Area worked						
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Residual area	Unknown
Total, Nunber	4,867 [a](100.0%)	857 (17.6%)	2,236 (46.0%)	957 (19.7%)	515 (10.6%)	301 (6.2%)	1
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	40.5	34.3	36.1	43.0	54.4	58.4	
$500–$999	18.1	15.6	21.0	15.4	16.1	15.9	
$1,000–$1,999	16.2	18.2	18.2	16.1	9.6	8.2	
$2,000–$2,999	9.3	11.7	9.7	8.2	5.4	9.8	
$3,000–$3,999	6.7	7.4	6.7	8.2	5.1	2.6	
$4,000–$4,999	4.7	5.4	4.7	3.9	5.3	3.9	
$5,000 and over	4.5	7.4	3.6	5.2	4.1	1.1	
Median Earnings	$763	$1,005	$830	$726	$468	$443	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

In Table D the pattern of total California earnings is shown as it relates to the areas where the workers sampled received their highest earnings in 1965. When the total California earnings are considered, rather than only farm earnings, the influence of geography is less marked. Moving from the Southern Area north to the residual area, the proportion of workers earnings less than $1,000 (largely short-term workers) does increase, but the increase is neither as great nor as regular as that shown in Table C.

The pattern of median earnings is quite different from that indicated in Table C. Median earnings in the two northern areas are still depressed by the somewhat higher proportion of short-term workers. The highest median earnings are again in the Southern Area but the Central Coast area displaces the San Joaquin Valley as having the second highest median earnings. In general, the table shows that farm workers in the San Joaquin Valley and the residual area are less successful than those of the other three areas in finding non-farm jobs to supplement farm earnings. The more diversified economies of the Southern Area, Central Coast, Sacramento Valley and the urban areas near these agricultural regions seems to provide a greater variety of job opportunities outside agriculture than are found in the San Joaquin Valley or in the residual area.

Geographic Mobility and Earnings

In this survey farm workers were designated as either local workers or migrant workers. Generally, local workers are those who had earnings in only one county or contiguous counties to which they could commute from their residence. Migrant workers, on the other hand, showed earnings in different counties which are not contiguous, or lived outside the area in which they worked. (See Glossary of Terms.) The term was devised to help distinguish those workers who actually moved in order to work on California farms.[1]

TABLE D

Amount of Total California Earnings by Area Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Area worked						
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Residual area	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	857 (17.6%)	2,236 (46.0%)	957 (19.7%)	515 (10.6%)	301 (6.2%)	1
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	25.4	22.9	23.5	22.5	35.4	38.5	
$500–$999	16.1	12.8	19.2	15.7	10.3	13.9	
$1,000–$1,999	19.9	18.3	21.5	21.3	14.6	17.8	
$2,000–$2,999	13.7	14.9	14.1	12.4	11.4	15.2	
$3,000–$3,999	10.4	12.8	9.3	13.6	8.9	4.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.9	7.4	7.0	7.6	6.3	3.9	
$5,000 and over	7.6	10.9	5.5	7.0	13.1	6.6	
Median Earnings	$1,388	$1,791	$1,291	$1,509	$1,285	$912	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

Table E shows that 391,300 workers had farm earnings in a single area of California, while 95,400 had farm earnings in two or more areas. In general, those who did farm work in more than one area had higher median earnings. The median earnings of those working in one area, of course, are pulled down by the 61 percent earning less than $1,000 in farm wages, most of whom are short-term workers in agriculture; a few of those counted as local workers, as already noted, could be migrants who had the bulk of their earnings out of state.

The proportion of workers earning more than $3,000 in agriculture declines slightly with the number of areas of employment but the decline is not significant. The local, or one area group, does contain the highest percentage of those earning over $5,000 in agriculture (five percent). These are largely year-round workers with one employer and include many who are managers, office workers, or others performing facilitating services not directly involved with the production of crops. On the other hand, the migrant group earning more than $3,000 are largely direct production workers in the cultivation and harvesting of crops.

The trend toward higher median earnings does not hold for those who did farm work in four or more areas, although it must be noted that the sample of such workers is very small. The high percentage (about 45 percent) who earned less than $1,000 in farm wages although working in more than three areas is largely dependent members of migrant families working a few days during the peak period in each area.

TABLE E

Amount of California Farm Earnings by Number of Areas Worked *

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Number of areas worked					
	Total	One area	Two areas	Three areas	Four areas	Five or more areas
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	3,913 (80.4%)	692 (14.2%)	182 (3.7%)	54 (1.1%)	26 (0.5%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	40.5	43.5	29.6	21.6	28.4	25.4
$500–$999	18.1	17.6	20.0	23.0	16.4	19.3
$1,000–$1,999	16.2	15.2	20.9	18.2	24.5	21.0
$2,000–$2,999	9.3	7.4	15.2	23.4	16.1	20.5
$3,000–$3,999	6.7	6.2	8.6	8.8	12.6	6.3
$4,000–$4,999	4.7	4.9	3.8	4.3	0.0	7.6
$5,000 and over	4.5	5.2	1.8	0.7	2.0	0.0
Median Earnings	$763	$684	$1,015	$1,347	$1,058	$1,203

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

* The figures given in Table E do not provide a full count of the true migrants in the California labor force. It must be recognized that many who worked in only one area lived elsewhere. Through the use of other data 145,100 workers are here identified as migrants although only 95,400 worked in more than one area of California: some who were not interviewed may have been migrant without this being apparent from employer records alone.

Crops and Earnings

Table F shows the distribution of California farm earnings by the type of crop in which the worker was engaged. The total on the table refers to jobs, rather than to individuals, since many members of the sample worked in more than one different type of crop.

Median income was significantly higher in general farm and livestock jobs. Also, these show the highest percentage of workers earning over $4,000 and the lowest percentage of low earners, largely short-term workers. Income for year-round workers in these jobs is more frequently supplemented by housing, transportation and other fringe benefits provided by the employer which are not considered in the earnings listed in this table.

Median earnings and distribution of earnings in field crops and horticulture are very similar. While median earnings. $943 and $990, are well below those in general farm and livestock work, they are above median earnings of those who worked in vegetable or fruit and nut tree crops. Median earnings in vegetable and fruit and nut tree crops are reduced by the relatively high percentages (48 and 61 percent respectively) of low earners, largely short-term workers employed in these crops.

Table F also shows that fruit and nut tree crops provided some employment for 287,400 members of the farm labor force, almost twice as many as were involved in field crops, the nearest competitor for labor. Work in vegetable crops ranks third, employing 123,300 workers, followed by much smaller numbers in livestock (61,200), horticultural (32,900) and general farm (6,900) jobs.

TABLE F

Amount of California Farm Earnings by Crops in Which Worked

Percentage Distribution of the Different Types of Crops Worked, for a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Crops in which worked							
	Total	Field crop	Fruit & nut tree	Vegetable	Livestock	General farm	Horti-cultural	Unknown
Total, Number[a]	6,648 [b](100.0%)	1,510 (22.8%)	2,874 (43.4%)	1,233 (18.6%)	612 (9.2%)	69 (1.0%)	329 (5.0%)	22
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	36.8	31.1	42.0	37.0	28.3	20.1	33.8	
$500–$999	19.4	21.3	19.2	20.6	15.9	15.5	16.5	
$1,000–$1,999	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.4	18.5	21.6	17.4	
$2,000–$2,999	10.3	10.9	9.2	11.3	9.7	22.4	13.1	
$3,000–$3,999	7.2	8.4	6.5	6.6	8.2	2.2	9.4	
$4,000–$4,999	4.6	5.7	3.4	4.1	7.5	8.0	5.6	
$5,000 and over	3.9	4.8	1.9	3.0	11.8	10.2	4.3	
Median Earnings	$841	$943	$708	$816	$1,299	$1,542	$990	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Total refers to number of crops worked rather than number of individual workers.

[b] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

Table G shows the percentage of workers who worked in one or more crops, and the income they derived from mobility in farm jobs. While 62 percent worked in only one type of crop the majority of these were short-term workers in agriculture earning less than $1,000. The median income of the farm worker tended to increase with the number of crops worked while the percentage of short-term workers declined. The trend toward higher income is not borne out by the figures for those working in more than three different crops, but here the sample is very small, less than one percent of the total.

Table G indicates less specialization in the California farm labor force than frequently claimed. A more detailed analysis reveals that many workers who worked in tree crops or did general farm work also did stoop labor in field or vegetable crops. In other words, it does not appear that, among professional farm workers, there is a distinct, specialized work force for tree crops and other separate forces specializing in field or in vegetable crops.

Type of Farm Work

Although California farm employers hire workers with a great variety of skills most farm workers are employed in direct production jobs directly connected with the cultivation and harvesting of crops. In 1965, 415,700 workers, about 90 percent of the farm labor force,

were employed in such jobs. About half the remainder, 25,100 workers, provided facilitating services, working as bookkeepers, truck drivers, carpenters, etc., utilizing skills also in demand in non-farm employment and 21,600 performed both kinds of jobs.

While median earnings were higher for those providing facilitating services ($1,207) than for those in direct production jobs ($712),

TABLE G

Amount of California Farm Earnings by Number of Crops in Which Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Number of crops in which worked						
	Total	One crop	Two crops	Three crops	Four crops	Five or more crops	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	3,024 (62.4%)	1,402 (28.9%)	375 (7.7%)	44 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	22
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	
$100–$499	40.5	45.9	36.9	10.0	31.5	0.0	
$500–$999	18.1	16.3	20.4	24.6	21.9	0.0	
$1,000–$1,999	16.2	13.7	17.4	30.7	21.9	0.0	
$2,000–$2,999	9.3	7.8	10.5	17.5	13.3	0.0	
$3,000–$3,999	6.7	5.6	7.9	11.0	5.7	0.0	
$4,000–$4,999	4.7	4.9	4.2	5.3	3.1	0.0	
$5,000 and over	4.5	5.8	2.8	0.9	2.5	0.0	
Median Earnings	$763	$626	$822	$1,470	$921	0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE H

Amount of California Farm Earnings by Type of Farm Work

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Type of farm work				
	Total	Direct production	Facilitating service	Both	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	4,157 (89.9%)	251 (5.4%)	216 (4.7%)	243
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	40.5	42.0	31.0	12.1	
$500–$999	18.1	18.8	16.2	11.6	
$1,000–$1,999	16.2	16.8	9.6	18.3	
$2,000–$2,999	9.3	9.4	8.8	12.6	
$3,000–$3,999	6.7	6.5	5.2	13.3	
$4,000–$4,999	4.7	4.0	4.7	13.2	
$5,000 and over	4.5	2.5	24.6	18.9	
Median Earnings	$763	$712	$1,207	$2,675	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

workers who performed both types of services fared best of all with median earnings of $2,675. Almost half their number had total earnings of over $3,000. Of course, median earnings of direct production workers were depressed by the high percentage of short-term workers employed in the fields.

Table I shows that, in spite of mechanization, almost three-fourths of the people doing farm work in 1965 were still doing hand work. About nine percent worked with machines, 13 percent did both machine and hand work, while the remainder held managerial or office jobs.

The predominant role of short-term workers in hand work partially accounts for the low median earnings of $1,065 for this group although differential wage rates are also a factor. Workers operating machines had median earnings of $2,895 while those doing both hand and machine work had median earnings of $2,072. Workers performing managerial or office jobs had the highest median earnings of all, $3,109, and a significantly higher proportion (32 percent) in the income category of $5,000 and above.

Source of Farm Jobs

Workers interviewed were asked how they learned about the farm jobs they held in 1965. The answers shown in Table J may be somewhat inadequate but, when analyzed, they suggest some interesting conclusions.

By far the most important sources of farm jobs are growers and the informal grapevine operating through friends and relatives. Of the 8,337 jobs for which the source was ascertained, 76 percent were found through these two sources. Mexican workers showed a higher dependence on these informal channels than did other ethnic groups. About 75 percent of Mexicans reported they found their jobs through friends, relatives or growers; however, the majority of workers relying on these sources appeared to be short-term workers, either local workers, such as students and housewives, or dependent members of migrant families.

The Farm Labor Service of the Department of Employment was the channel for relatively few of the jobs, a little less than 10 percent coming form this source. Slightly more than half of those using the Farm Labor Service were migrants. Most of the rest were short-term workers in agriculture.

Median earnings are low for workers relying on informal contacts or on the Farm Labor Service, both figures being depressed by the number of short-term workers utilizing these sources.

Crew leaders and contractors were the source of 12 percent of the jobs for which such information was obtained. Along with growers' associations (sources of relatively few jobs), crew leaders and contractors recruited a higher percentage of professional farm workers. This is reflected in significantly higher median earnings for workers utilizing these services.

Very few workers were recruited by unions, but those workers who got jobs through a union had median earnings of almost four times those of the total sample. It should be pointed out that most of these jobs were in skilled occupations where earnings are generally higher.

Table J indicates that most farm labor is recruited in a rather informal manner. The reliance of Mexican workers on personal contacts

in finding out about jobs may suggest that non-English speaking workers are somewhat reluctant to deal with placement institutions or have inadequate information about their services. Improved formalized arrangements, easily available to workers and freely utilized by them could improve the opportunities for the multiple-employer worker to extend his week of employment.

TABLE I

Amount of Total California Earnings by Type of Labor

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Type of labor					
	Total	Hand	Machine	Hand and machine	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	3,126 (73.8%)	375 (8.9%)	533 (12.6%)	201 (4.7%)	632
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	25.4	30.1	4.3	13.7	17.1	
$500–$999	16.1	18.2	12.3	11.8	6.6	
$1,000–$1,999	19.1	21.9	17.2	23.2	10.3	
$2,000–$2,999	13.7	13.0	19.4	15.2	14.8	
$3,000–$3,999	10.4	9.4	12.6	15.1	9.8	
$4,000–$4,999	6.9	4.0	11.6	13.0	9.8	
$5,000 and over	7.6	3.4	22.6	8.0	31.6	
Median Earnings	$1,388	$1,065	$2,895	$2,072	$3,109	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE J

Amount of California Farm Earnings by Source of Jobs

Percentage Distribution of the Last Three Jobs Held for a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Source of jobs								
	Total	D.E. farm labor office	Grower	Crew leader, contractor	Grower association	Union	Friend relative	Other	Unknown
Total, Number[a]	14,602	776	3,124	1,057	126	33	3,221	1,112	5,153
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	40.5	44.5	34.6	27.3	0.0	21.6	41.2	38.6	
$500–$999	18.1	18.1	18.4	19.1	29.3	9.1	21.1	19.9	
$1,000–$1,999	16.2	16.0	19.6	25.8	33.5	13.6	17.3	17.4	
$2,000–$2,999	9.3	10.0	11.0	14.8	20.3	5.8	10.0	8.3	
$3,000–$3,999	6.7	6.9	8.4	9.9	11.2	0.0	4.9	6.6	
$4,000–$4,999	4.7	2.8	5.2	2.7	0.8	30.1	2.8	4.5	
$5,000 and over	4.5	1.7	2.8	0.4	5.0	19.8	2.7	4.7	
Median Earnings	$763	$652	$920	$1,144	$1,685	$2,992	$709	$788	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Total refers to number of jobs rather than number of individual workers.

Personal Characteristics of the Farm Labor Force

Table K shows that 106,900 women were in the California farm labor force in 1965, most of them were short-term workers in agriculture. About 80 percent earned less than $1,000 in farm wages.

Only 8,400 of the women were students, almost all of whom earned less than $1,000 in farm wages. Migrant women workers numbered 19,500, more than half of whom, largely wives of migrant workers, earned less than $1,000 in farm wages.

It is probable that most of the small number (about one percent) of women workers earning over $4,000 were office workers leaving, at the most, 18,000 women who could be considered professional farm workers.

Of the 379,900 males in the farm labor force in 1965, slightly more than half, 199,500, earned less than $1,000 in farm wages. About one-third of those earning less than $1,000 in farm wages were students. Most of the remainder were probably short-term workers in agriculture.

About 33 percent of the male farm workers were migrants, some 28 percent of whom earned less than $1,000 in California. Student members of migrant families probably account for some of the male migrants earning less than $1,000 in farm wages.

Table L shows the age distribution of the California farm labor force. The largest total group, 109,300 workers or 22 percent of the total, was under twenty years of age. The majority of these young workers were short term workers in agriculture. Most of the 88,300 students in the farm labor force were in this age group. As expected, their median earnings were low, $497, and 77 percent had less than $1,000 in total California earnings.

The group from twenty to twenty-four years of age composed 12 percent of the total farm labor force. Median earinings for this age group rose to $1,509, somewhat above the median for the total sample but about 35 percent, including some students, earned less than $1,000.

TABLE K

Amount of California Farm Earnings by Sex

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	3,799 (78.1%)	1,069 (22.0%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	40.5	36.4	54.9
$500–$999	18.1	16.1	25.2
$1,000–$1,999	16.2	17.1	13.3
$2,000–$2,999	9.3	10.8	4.0
$3,000–$3,999	6.7	8.1	1.8
$4,000–$4,999	4.7	5.9	0.5
$5,000 and over	4.5	5.6	0.4
Median Earnings	$763	$922	$464

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE L

Amount of Total California Earnings by Age

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Age								
	Total	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a] (100.0%)	1,093 (22.9%)	576 (12.1%)	788 (16.5%)	917 (19.2%)	599 (12.5%)	571 (11.9%)	237 (5.0%)	87
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	25.4	50.4	20.9	18.1	15.2	17.2	12.8	32.5	
$500–$999	16.1	26.3	14.2	10.6	13.2	15.4	12.3	15.0	
$1,000–$1,999	19.9	15.6	26.9	16.2	21.6	17.3	23.1	30.4	
$2,000–$2,999	13.7	5.6	18.4	13.1	14.8	17.9	18.9	9.0	
$3,000–$3,999	10.4	1.4	8.4	17.9	12.2	12.7	15.8	8.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.9	0.6	6.1	9.4	11.3	8.8	8.6	4.6	
$5,000 and over	7.6	0.0	5.2	14.7	11.7	10.7	8.5	0.4	
Median Earnings	$1,388	$497	$1,509	$2,365	$2,002	$2,007	$2,111	$1,063	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

The percentage of workers in this category who earned over $3,000 was significantly below that in the age group from twenty-five to sixty-four.

Thus, about one-third of the California farm labor force were twenty-four years of age or younger. However, many short-term workers and relatively few professional farm workers were found among these younger people.

The group from twenty-five to thirty-four years of age had the highest median earnings, but the distribution of earnings was fairly uniform for all groups between ages twenty-four and sixty-four. Somewhat over 60 percent of the farm labor force and the great majority of professional farm workers were in the age groups from twenty-four to sixty-four years of age.

Median earnings were significantly lower for those 23,700 workers over sixty-four years of age. Almost half of these older workers earned less than $1,000, bringing their median earnings down to $1,063. Of course, many older workers were short-term or part-time workers; about 27 percent were out of the labor force for more than half the year.

Ethnic Composition

The 208,800 Anglo workers made up 44 percent of the farm labor force, with a pattern of earnings quite similar to that of the total sample. There was a slightly higher percentage, 45 percent, earning less than $1,000 in total California earnings reflecting in part the higher proportion of students among Anglo workers. More than half the students doing farm work were Anglos. Students comprised 42,100 of the 93,300 Anglo workers with less than $1,000 in total California earnings. While Anglo workers made up 44 percent of the farm labor force, they provided only about one-third of the migrant labor force.

Almost 12 percent of the Anglos were in the income category of $5,000 and over, a reflection of their dominant role in managerial positions (only eight percent of the total sample were in this income category). However, Anglos had median earnings of $1,293, below the median earnings of the total sample and ranked third in median earnings among the ethnic groups discussed in the study.

Mexican workers were the largest ethnic group in the farm labor force making up about 46 percent of those with farm earnings over $100. Of the 218,200 Mexican farm workers, 84,200, about 39 percent had less than $1,000 in total California earnings, compared with 45 percent of the Anglo workers. Only about 27,500 of these largely short-term Mexican workers were students. About 55 percent of the migrant labor force were Mexican, 78,800 out of a total migrant labor force of 145,100.

The distribution of total California earnings of Mexican farm workers shows them less than proportionately represented at the lower and higher ends of the scale. The somewhat lower percentage of Mexican workers earning under $1,000 can be accounted for, in part, by the lower percentage of Mexican students doing farm work. The lower figure, four percent, of Mexican workers earning $5,000 and over shows them to have been less successful in getting year-round employment in managerial jobs or in facilitating services. Nevertheless, the Mexican group provided the largest percentage of professional farm workers, which is reflected in median earnings of $1,472, above the median for the total sample.

The 16,400 Filipino workers in California agriculture were largely professional farm workers. Some 6,200 of their number were migrants and they showed by far the highest median earnings of any migrant group. In general, the professional role of the Filipino farm workers

TABLE M

Amount of Total California Earnings by Ethnic Group

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Ethnic group								
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	Unknown
Total, Number[a]	4,867 (100.0%)	2,088 (43.7%)	158 (3.3%)	2,182 (45.6%)	164 (3.4%)	101 (2.1%)	60 (1.3%)	27 (0.6%)	87
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	25.4	27.2	18.1	24.3	16.2	32.0	50.3	24.3	
$500–$999	16.1	17.5	21.5	14.3	10.1	17.1	18.1	54.1	
$1,000–$1,999	19.9	17.6	31.2	22.2	17.1	18.4	19.2	0.0	
$2,000–$2,999	13.7	10.9	15.3	16.0	18.7	12.0	4.2	7.1	
$3,000–$3,999	10.4	8.0	8.5	12.2	21.6	7.3	6.2	6.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.9	7.0	1.5	6.6	11.0	5.9	2.0	8.5	
$5,000 and over	7.6	11.8	3.9	4.4	4.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,388	$1,293	$1,209	$1,472	$2,377	$1,022	$498	$737	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

is indicated by the relatively low percentage, 26 percent, having less than $1,000 in total California earnings and the highest median earnings, $2,377, of any ethnic group in the sample.

Negroes made up only three percent of the farm labor force and showed median earnings slightly below those of the Anglo group. Only 600 of the 15,800 Negro workers were students, while 4,800 were migrants.

The Oriental workers, other than Filipinos, had median earnings well below those of the total sample. This is due to the fact that one-third of these 10,100 Oriental workers were students with only short-term attachment to the labor force.

The earnings picture is particularly dismal for the 6,000 farm workers identified as American Indians. About 68 percent of this group had less than $1,000 in total California earnings, although only 700 were students. Some 1,900 Indians were migrants and none of these had more than $1,000 in total California earnings in 1965. However, the sample of American Indian farm workers may be too small to give a reliable picture.

Educational Background of the Farm Labor Force

Table N shows the relationship between earnings and the level of educational attainment in the California farm labor force. When the student component is eliminated, educational background appears to have little effect on earnings. Only in the small group earning over

TABLE N

Amount of Total California Earnings by Education

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Education							
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1–7	Grade 8	Grades 9–11	Grade 12 or higher	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	269 (5.6%)	836 (17.3%)	1,573 (32.5%)	630 (13.0%)	817 (16.9%)	708 (14.6%)	33
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	25.4	26.6	58.0	16.9	18.8	21.5	15.6	
$500–$999	16.1	8.1	30.4	13.0	14.8	15.7	10.7	
$1,000–$1,999	19.9	24.1	8.8	22.3	26.5	24.7	14.7	
$2,000–$2,999	13.7	14.8	2.3	17.3	16.2	11.1	19.7	
$3,000–$3,999	10.4	13.9	0.4	14.6	8.8	11.2	12.2	
$4,000–$4,999	6.9	7.9	0.1	9.1	8.5	7.5	7.1	
$5,000 and over	7.6	4.5	0.0	6.7	6.4	8.3	20.0	
Median Earnings	$1,388	$1,629	$445	$1,894	$1,595	$1,511	$2,341	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

$5,000 a year are differences in educational attainment really significant. While only five percent of those with no education earned over $5,000, 20 percent of the high school graduates reached this income level.

The non-student California farm labor force shows an average level of education far below that of the non-farm labor force. Forty-six percent of the farm workers did not complete the eighth grade. About 70 percent of the workers who did not complete the eighth grade were Mexican—129,700 of the 184,200.

This picture is changing. Many of those with no education are older Mexican-born workers. With the expansion of the system of public education in Mexico, and the rising level of educational attainment in the United States, the table would look very different if workers over forty-four years of age were eliminated. Still, it is questionable whether the educational level is rising rapidly enough to meet the needs of an increasingly complex, mechanized agro-business.

Household Status and Earnings

Table O shows the earnings of farm workers as they are related to household status. Only slightly more than half were heads of household or persons living alone. The group who were not heads of household contained very few fully employed people. About 70 percent supplemented the family income by less than $1,000 in earnings.

Among the farm workers interviewed, only those who were heads of household were asked to estimate total family income for 1965. The data shown in Table P reflect the difficulty in getting such estimates and the figures provided are probably not very accurate. The questions regarding family income were the most difficult for workers to answer, and many could supply only very vague answers.

Data on family income in Table Q shows similar inaccuracies. They do indicate that about 42 percent of the workers live in family units of five or more persons, and that median family income did not appear to rise with the size of the household.

TABLE O

Amount of Total California Earnings by Household Status

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Household status				
	Total	Live with others—head of household	Live with others—not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	2,042 (42.0%)	2,063 (42.4%)	757 (15.6%)	4
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	25.4	10.3	44.7	13.5	
$500–$999	16.1	7.4	24.9	15.8	
$1,000–$1,999	19.9	18.1	19.5	25.8	
$2,000–$2,999	13.7	16.8	7.8	21.6	
$3,000–$3,999	10.4	17.6	2.2	13.1	
$4,000–$4,999	6.9	13.0	0.6	7.6	
$5,000 and over	7.6	16.8	0.3	2.6	
Median Earnings	$1,388	$2,867	$607	$1,785	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE P

Amount of Family Income by Number of Wage Earners [a]

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Number of wage earners				
	Total	One wage earner	Two wage earners	Three wage earners	Four or more wage earners
Total, Number	2,355 (100.0%)	1,671 (71.0%)	554 (23.5%)	74 (3.1%)	56 (2.4%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $1,000	7.5	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
$1,000–$1,999	14.6	17.3	9.3	4.9	0.0
$2,000–$2,999	18.9	20.7	15.8	9.2	8.4
$3,000–$3,999	20.2	22.1	15.3	21.0	10.1
$4,000–$4,999	13.9	14.1	12.2	18.8	17.0
$5,000–$5,999	9.3	7.0	14.3	12.0	21.7
$6,000–$6,999	6.1	2.8	14.7	8.1	18.4
$7,000 and over	9.6	5.3	18.5	26.0	24.5
Median Family Income	$3,444	$3,058	$4,834	$4,830	$5,672

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

[a] Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

Table R shows the role played by farm earnings in the total family earnings of members of the sample. While the data are less than adequate, they do provide reasonable evidence of how closely these families are tied to the agricultural sector. Seventy percent of them derived more than 80 percent of their income from agriculture.

At the other end of the scale, those families with less than 20 percent of the family income coming from farm wages show a far higher median income.

The Pattern of Employment and Unemployment Among Farm Workers [1]

This study supports the widely held opinion that chronic involuntary unemployment is common among farm workers. Only 41 percent of the sample were fully employed for twenty-seven or more weeks during 1965. Almost one-half had some employment for more than half the year when weeks of partial employment, common among field workers, are included.

Also, the study shows that many people in the farm labor force do not want to work year-round and do not regard themselves as permanently in the labor force. Above one-quarter of the sample, students, housewives, and elderly people, were out of the labor force twenty-seven weeks or longer.

Chronic unemployment was common, however, for the remaining 75 percent who were able to work and available during more than half the year. About one-third of these workers, or about one-quarter of the total sample were unemployed more than half the year.

Male farm workers show significantly greater attachment to the farm labor force than women, even when students are included. Almost 80

[1] See Appendix Tables for the data which forms the basis of this portion of the study.

TABLE Q

Amount of Family Income by Size of Family Unit [a]

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Total	Size of family unit							
		One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons
Total, Number	2,355 (100.0%)	709 (30.1%)	434 (18.4%)	284 (12.1%)	294 (12.5%)	363 (15.4%)	155 (6.6%)	80 (3.4%)	36 (1.5%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $1,000	7.5	16.6	5.9	5.4	0.7	2.8	4.6	0.0	0.0
$1,000–$1,999	14.6	28.3	15.0	7.6	8.0	7.3	2.3	4.7	0.0
$2,000–$2,999	18.9	24.4	19.4	18.6	19.3	11.7	11.7	20.1	5.9
$3,000–$3,999	20.2	17.3	20.4	24.0	15.1	20.8	30.4	29.1	13.8
$4,000–$4,999	13.9	9.6	16.5	7.2	19.9	17.7	12.8	22.6	15.3
$5,000–$5,999	9.3	2.4	8.2	13.7	12.1	12.6	12.3	15.2	38.9
$6,000–$6,999	6.1	1.3	3.8	12.2	12.4	8.3	6.0	1.3	17.6
$7,000 and over	9.6	0.1	10.8	11.4	12.5	18.8	20.0	7.2	8.5
Median Family Income	$3,444	$2,215	$3,373	$3,772	$4,427	$4,391	$4,199	$3,898	$5,385

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

[a] Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

TABLE R

Amount of Family Income by Farm Wages as a Percent of Total Wages

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Farm wages as percent of total wages						
	Total	100 percent	80–99 percent	60–79 percent	40–59 percent	20–39 percent	Under 20 percent
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	2,990 (61.4%)	435 (8.9%)	278 (5.7%)	306 (6.3%)	351 (7.2%)	507 (10.4%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $1,000	3.7	4.3	2.9	6.4	4.1	1.9	0.0
$1,000–$1,999	7.1	6.9	10.0	6.1	9.7	13.7	0.0
$2,000–$2,999	9.1	7.3	13.3	15.0	9.7	12.4	10.8
$3,000–$3,999	9.8	8.7	12.3	9.8	9.3	6.4	16.7
$4,000–$4,999	6.7	6.2	5.0	9.2	6.6	6.0	10.5
$5,000–$5,999	4.5	4.2	2.2	4.9	1.9	3.1	10.6
$6,000–$6,999	3.0	2.6	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.8	8.8
$7,000 and over	4.6	4.8	1.6	2.2	2.2	3.8	9.7
Unknown	51.6	55.1	50.7	45.4	55.5	51.0	33.0
Median Family Income	$3,444	$3,543	$2,886	$2,986	$2,861	$2,786	$4,686

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

percent of the male workers were able to work and available for twenty-seven weeks or more, compared with 62 percent of the women. Men also had somewhat lower rates of unemployment while in the labor force. About 10 percent of the male workers were unemployed twenty-seven weeks or more, compared with 19 percent of the women. Male workers had more weeks of partial employment added to those of full employment. Probably because many women work only at the peak of the season when the demand for labor is high, they experienced fewer weeks in which they were only partially employed.

This study also substantiates frequently expressed opinions as to the relationship of age to patterns of employment and unemployment. Farm workers in what ordinarily would be their most productive years, twenty-five to fifty-four years of age, make up almost half the sample. The age groups within this range show very similar patterns of employment and unemployment. About 80 percent were able to work and available during forty or more weeks. Workers from twenty-five to fifty-four show a high rate of attachment to the labor force and about 88 percent were in the labor force twenty-seven or more weeks during the year. However, approximately 45 percent had less than twenty-seven weeks of full employment and about two-thirds had less than forty weeks of full employment. About three-quarters of these workers did have some weeks of partial employment, usually one to nine weeks, to supplement their weeks of full employment.

The number of weeks of full unemployment is fairly uniform within the age range twenty-five to fifty-four. About 14 percent were unemployed more than half the year. Slightly less than one-third had no weeks of full unemployment while slightly more than one-half had up to ten weeks of full unemployment. This means that a little less than one-half of these workers had forty or more weeks of full or partial employment during 1965.

The youngest workers, those under twenty, had the least attachment to the labor force. This is understandable, since 71 percent of these young workers were students not seeking full employment for the entire year. More than three-quarters of the workers under twenty were fully employed for fifteen weeks or less. Almost two-thirds of the workers in this youngest group were out of the labor force for twenty-seven or more weeks during the year.

This relative lack of attachment to the labor force is also reflected in the unemployment figures for this group. Only about six percent were unemployed for twenty-seven weeks or more during the year. This is the lowest rate of long term unemployment among the age groups included in this study. Nevertheless, some of these young people, like other workers, could not find work when they wanted it. About two-thirds of them had from one to twenty-six weeks of full unemployment. Only 27 percent had no weeks of unemployment.

Of course, many young people, particularly students, looked for part-time jobs. As a group, these workers had proportionately more weeks of partial employment than any other age group; 87 percent of them had at least one week of partial employment, and slightly more than half had five or more weeks of partial employment.

The 57,600 workers between twenty and twenty-four years of age had about the same level of attachment to the labor force as the group

from twenty-five to fifty-four. Only about 3,200 of these workers were students. About 12 percent were out of the labor force for twenty-seven weeks or more during the year.

Basically, workers from twenty to twenty-four years of age differ from older workers only in having a higher rate of long term unemployment and a lower rate of year-round employment. About 18 percent were unemployed twenty-seven weeks or more compared with about 14 percent of the older group, and only 20 percent were employed most of the year compared with 30 percent of the group between twenty-five and fifty-four years of age. These differentials probably are due to differences in skills and experience.

Farm workers from fifty-five to sixty-four years of age have the greatest attachment to the labor force of any age group. This group also contains the highest percentage of year-round workers, 23 percent being employed for fifty or more weeks during the year. More than one-third were employed for forty weeks or more. On the other hand, this group differs from the farm workers from twenty-five to fifty-four in having a slightly higher rate of long term unemployment. About 16 percent were unemployed for twenty-seven weeks or more compared to about 14 percent of those workers from twenty-five to fifty-four year of age.

Workers sixty-five years of age and older make up about 5 percent of the farm labor force. They have a greater attachment to the labor force than workers under twenty but considerably less than that of other age groups. Some 27 percent of these workers were out of the labor force for twenty-seven weeks or more. Withdrawal from the labor market on this age group could reflect choice or illness.

Lack of attachment to the labor force is also reflected in the relatively low percentage, nine percent, of elderly workers unemployed for twenty-seven weeks or more. Part-time jobs were important to elderly workers. About seven percent of them were partially employed twenty-seven weeks or more. The comparable percentages for other age groups ranged from zero to four percent.

An analysis of patterns of employment by ethnic group reveals some significant variations. When aggregate figures for Anglo and Mexican workers are compared, the difference in attachment to the labor force do not appear to be great. The Anglo group however, contains a much larger component of short-term student workers; on the other hand, a comparable proportion of Mexican workers withdraw from the labor force for a month or more to return home to Mexico or other states.

There is not much difference in the rate of unemployment when Mexicans and Anglos are compared but it is notable that Anglo workers were more often employed year-round. Some 20 percent of the Anglo workers had fifty or more weeks of full employment compared with eight percent of the Mexicans. These figures reflect the higher proportion of Anglos in skilled or managerial jobs. Mexican workers have more weeks of partial employment indicating the higher percentage of these people doing field work.

Filipino farm workers are an older, largely professional portion of the farm labor force. More than two-thirds of these workers were in the labor force forty-eight or more weeks of the year. Almost 86 per-

cent were able to work and available for work twenty-seven or more weeks, a very high rate of attachment. More than 57 percent were fully employed twenty-seven weeks or more during 1965. No other ethnic group had such a high rate of full employment for more than half the year.

Negro farm workers have a degree of attachment to the labor force almost as great as that of the Filipinos. Almost 60 percent of the Negro workers were in the labor force year-round. About 85 percent were able to work and available for work twenty-seven or more weeks. Negroes, however, were less successful in finding full employment than any ethnic group studied except the American Indians. Only 33 percent were fully employed for twenty-seven weeks or more and 48 percent had fifteen weeks or less of full employment. Their pattern of partial employment was about the same as that of the total sample indicating that a relatively high percentage of Negro farm workers were field workers.

Orientals, other than Filipinos, have by far the highest percentage of workers employed year-round. Almost 31 percent had fifty or more weeks of full employment. Since one-third of this group were students and some were undoubtedly housewives who did not want to work full time, these figures suggest that the professional farm workers among these Oriental people were remarkably successful in finding year-round employment.

The most dismal record is again that of the small sample of the American Indians. About 85 percent of these workers were never out of the labor force during 1965, but 88 percent had less than fifteen weeks of full employment supplemented, for 67 percent of them, by from one to fourteen weeks of partial employment.

This study reveals that farm workers usually do not increase their weeks of full employment by working for several different employers. A comparison of the amount of employment secured by workers with various numbers of employers during the year has meaning only if factors (not involved in this study) are taken into account. The large group of workers who have one employer are not strictly comparable to those with multiple employers. This group is not homogenous. More than one-fourth of workers with one employer are year-round workers in managerial positions, office jobs, or are permanent employees in general farm or livestock work. Others are students, housewives or non-farm workers who help a neighbor or relative harvest his crops or are people who tried farm work for a brief period and were not successful. Such workers did not add to their weeks of full employment by changing employers. The question as to the relationship between number of employers and pattern of employment generally has meaning only for those workers who follow the crops.

Among workers who had two or more employers, those who had five or more had the highest attachment to the labor force, 91 percent being in the labor force twenty-seven or more weeks of the year. About 20 percent of those with two or more employers were in the labor force more than half the year.

The worker's chances of being fully employed year-round decreased steadily with the number of his employers, but his chances of being fully employed for twenty-seven or more weeks did increase. Such

workers were also more successful in finding weeks of partial employment. Thus 38 percent of the workers with five or more employers had twenty-seven or more weeks of full employment and about 95 percent supplemented this with one or more weeks of partial employment. About 70 percent had five or more weeks of partial employment.

This conclusion that the worker has somewhat better success in employment by changing employers is supported by the figures on migrant income. Median income of migrants did increase significantly with the number of employers.

The relationship between geographic mobility and the pattern of employment is complicated by the same factors. The sample of those who worked in four or more areas is too small to provide accurate data. The group who worked in only one area again had the greatest chance of finding year-round employment, by far the lowest rate of unemployment, but contained the largest group, 28 percent, who were out of the labor force twenty-seven weeks or more. This group also contains some migrants who were not identified as such since they had farm earnings in only one area of California and interview data were not available from them.

Relatively few migrants had year-round employment but their success in finding full employment for twenty-seven weeks or more did increase somewhat with mobility. About 44 percent of those who worked in three areas had twenty-seven or more weeks of full employment compared to 40 percent of those who worked in only two areas. Almost all the workers who took jobs in three areas had from one to twenty-six weeks of partial employment compared to 84 percent of those who worked in only two areas and 72 percent of the purely local workers.

A substantially similar pattern of longer periods of employment appears when the number of different crops worked is taken into account. Again, those who worked in one type of crop, the majority of whom were local workers, and many of whom had just one employer, had the highest percentage employed year-round. The percentage of those employed year-round decreased steadily for those working in two or three different crops.[1] However, the proportion of those having twenty-seven weeks or more of full employment increased with the number of different types of crops. Workers employed in more than one crop are most often professional field workers who lose weeks of full employment as they change employer or because of weather conditions. There are fewer short-term workers in this group having less than 27 weeks of full employment by choice.

Those who worked in three crops had the greatest attachment to the labor force. Very few, however, were employed all year. Almost half, 48 percent, were fully employed twenty-seven weeks or more compared to 43 percent of those who worked in one crop and 36 percent of those who worked in two different crops. Slightly more than 90 percent of those who worked three crops had some weeks of partial employment; well over half had five or more weeks of partial employment.

In general, the more mobile worker, the worker with multiple employers and work with a variety of crops, is more likely to be a pro-

[1] This trend is sharply reversed for those who worked in four different crops, but the sample of such workers is too small to yield reliable data.

fessional farm worker attached to the labor force most of the year. While he is rarely successful in finding full employment most of the year, he usually is more successful than his less professional counterparts in finding some employment throughout most of the year.

A consideration of the effect of household status on employment shows that farm workers who are heads of households have a high rate of attachment to the labor force. Three-quarters of them were out of the labor force for only five weeks or less. About 28 percent were employed year-round compared to 14 percent of the total sample and two percent of those who lived with others but were not heads of the household. In the latter group only 29 percent were out of the labor force for less than five weeks. Almost half were out of the labor force twenty-seven weeks or more reflecting the number of students and housewives in this category.

The 16 percent of the sample listed as living alone were attached to the labor force almost to the same extent as heads of households. They were generally less successful in finding year-round employment and considerably more dependent upon weeks of partial employment.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this report is to describe the California farm labor force in terms of those characteristics which aid in distinguishing the core of professional farm workers from those who are short-term workers in agriculture or are loosely attached to the labor force. The differences between these groups appear to be very real, but, as might be expected they do not emerge sharply enough to allow easy definition of the problems of the core labor force as distinguished from those of the non-professional farm workers, or to allow a simple definition of policy alternatives.

A further analysis of the survey data undoubtedly will bring out further important characteristics. A planned three-year study of the members of the sample should provide valuable data on the drift of workers in and out of agriculture as well as changes in the earnings and employment patterns of those who remain in the farm labor force.

The group earning from $1,000 to $3,000 in farm wages must be analyzed in more detail, to explore whether any significant number of them can increase their earnings and their contributions to the productivity of California agriculture. Some of these people are relatively short-term workers while others are "isolates" who cannot be employed profitably in the industrial or service sectors of the economy and for whom agriculture traditionally has provided a form of outdoor relief. However, many of these workers could find more employment and higher earnings in farm work.

This report does show that chronic unemployment, even among farm workers firmly attached to the labor force, keeps median annual earnings low and may reduce the attraction of farm work.

About 47 percent of the sample representing 225,915 workers were never out of the labor force during 1965. Yet only 67,551 (14 percent of the sample) were fully employed year-round (fifty weeks or more). Some 302,300 were out of the labor force less than ten weeks while 119,142 (24.5 percent) were fully employed forty weeks or more. Thus

only about 40 percent of those professional farm workers firmly attached to the labor force were able to find full employment most of the year.

The rather primitive organization of the farm labor market contributes to unemployment. The Farm Labor Service, growers' associations, contractors, and unions all try to direct workers to those areas where their skills are needed. Some individual growers try to arrange year-round employment for their field workers. Most farm workers, however, have little contact with these efforts. They find out about job openings from relatives or friends and lack the information necessary to take full advantage of the employment opportunities available to them.

Lack of education prevents many farm workers from finding year-round employment. A functionally illiterate person or one who speaks no English may be an efficient field worker but it is very difficult for him to find jobs in facilitating services or non-farm jobs when no field work is available. Thus his lack of education not only limits his opportunities but may make him less useful to the grower as agriculture becomes a more complex, mechanized segment of the economy.

PART II

SPECIAL STUDY: MIGRANTS IN THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE

LIST OF TEXT TABLES

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. About 145,100 migrant workers had more than $100 in California farm earnings during 1965. They made up 30 percent of the California farm labor force for that year.
2. Median California earnings of migrant farm workers were significantly higher than those of farm workers generally. The migrant group contained a higher percentage of professional farm workers and a low percentage of short-term workers in agriculture.
3. Mexicans made up 55 percent of the migrant farm labor force although they account for only 46 percent of the total farm labor force.
4. The San Joaquin Valley was the most important source of jobs for migrant workers although migrants working in the Sacramento Valley and Southern areas had higher median earnings.
5. Almost 80 percent of the migrants had multiple employers with 42 percent having five or more employers. In general, migrant workers did increase their California earnings by changing employers.
6. Most migrant farm workers had earnings in only one or two areas of California. Greater geographic mobility did not necessarily increase earnings.
7. Almost 90 percent of the jobs of California migrants were in three major types of crops; fruit and nut tree crops, field crops and vegetables. Median earnings did not vary significantly among these major types of crops.
8. Migrant farm workers showed greater crop mobility, or versatility, than the farm labor force as a whole. Median earnings of migrants did increase with the number of different types of crops in which they worked but the increase was not great.
9. Migrants were less successful than other farm workers generally in finding full employment for most of the year but, they were somewhat more successful in finding full employment for at least half the year.
10. The rate of long-term unemployment, half the year or more, was about the same for migrants as for farm workers generally but a much higher percentage of migrants experienced up to nine weeks of unemployment and only ten percent had no weeks of unemployment.
11. Migrants showed a greater attachment to the labor force than farm workers as a whole. Only six percent were purely seasonal workers out of the labor force forty weeks or more.
12. Migrants relied on individual growers or the informal grapevine operating through friends and relatives to learn about most of their farm jobs. They were somewhat more inclined to turn to the Farm

Labor Service for jobs than were farm workers in general. Slightly more than half lined up jobs while traveling rather than having commitments before they left home.

13. The nonstudent migrant labor force shows an average level of educational attainment even below that of the total farm labor force. About 54 percent of the migrants did not complete the eighth grade.
14. Most migrant workers travel alone or with friends or adult relatives in seeking work on California farms. Although the survey data on migrants is somewhat inadequate, it indicates that only about 6,200 migrant family units of two or more persons moved as families to work in California agriculture. Median income of such families is below that of families remaining at home while the head of the household travels to work in California's crops.

THE MIGRANT FARM WORKER

Data on migrant workers gained from the California Farm Labor Survey are less satisfactory than those dealing with local farm workers. Interviewers were less successful in locating migrant workers, particularly those with low earnings in California. About 48 percent of those workers in the sample identified as migrants were interviewed compared with 63 percent of the local workers. Well over half those migrant workers with California farm earnings of $3,000 or more were located and interviewed but only 34 percent of those with farm earnings of $100 to $499 were interviewed.

Employer questionnaires were returned for the great majority of these workers providing valuable information as a supplement to earnings data gained from Disability Insurance files. With the use of these figures and careful weighting of the interview data, a picture of the migrant farm larbor force has been constructed which should be reasonably accurate.

Table A shows there were some 145,100 migrant workers with more than $100 in California farm earnings during 1965. They made up 30 percent of the California farm labor force for that year. The median California earnings of migrants were well above those of the entire sample of farm workers. The migrant group, of course, is largely professional containing fewer students, housewives and elderly people who make up the bulk of the short-term workers in agriculture. Total California earnings, however, do not provide an adequate reflection of the income patterns for migrant workers since many of these people undoubtedly had out-of-state earnings in addition.

Most migrant workers, about 86 percent, were male. Male migrant workers had much higher California earnings than females with median earnings of $1,829 compared with $875 for the women. Very few of the women migrants earned more than $2,000 in total California wages while 46 percent of the men had earnings above that figure. Almost one-third of the women and only 14 percent of the men earned between $100 and $499 in California.

In Table B the total California earnings of migrant farm workers are related to age. It shows the migrant labor force to be a relatively young group with a median age of about thirty-five.

TABLE A

Amount of Total California Earnings by Sex

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number	1,451 (100.0%)	1,255 (86.5%)	196 (13.5%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	16.6	14.3	31.7
$500–$999	15.3	13.9	24.3
$1,000–$1,999	27.3	26.2	33.9
$2,000–$2,999	19.5	21.2	8.3
$3,000–$3,999	12.7	14.5	1.7
$4,000–$4,999	6.1	7.0	0.0
$5,000 and over	2.5	2.8	0.0
Median Earnings	$1,624	$1,829	$875

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

The lowest median earnings are recorded for migrants under twenty years of age. This youngest group, making up 17 percent of the migrant labor force, contained a high percentage of short-term workers earning under $1,000. Practically all of them had total California earnings of less than $3,000.

Median California earnings rose steadily to their highest point for migrant workers from thirty-five to forty-four years of age. Over one-third of the migrants in this age group had total California earnings of over $3,000 and only 18 percent were short-term workers in California agriculture earning less than $1,000.

Median earnings of those migrants over forty-four decreased with age to $1,446 for the small group of those sixty-five and older. This decrease reflects a reduction in the percentage of older workers earning more than $3,000 and an increase in the percentage of short-term workers.

Table C shows the total California earnings of migrant farm workers as they relate to ethnic group. Mexicans make up 55 percent of the migrant labor force but only 46 percent of the farm labor force as a whole. Anglos form the second largest group of migrants with about one-third, but 44 percent of the total farm labor force. About four percent of the migrants are Filipino, about three percent Negro with small numbers of other ethnic groups making up the remainder.

Filipinos had the highest median earnings among the four major ethnic groups. About one-quarter of the Filipino migrants were short-term workers in California agriculture earning less than $1,000 but, in general, they were a highly professional group. Some 35 percent of them had more than $3,000 in total California earnings, a percentage well above that of any other ethnic group.

Mexican migrant workers had median California earnings of $1,834, significantly above those of the total sample of migrants. About 28

TABLE B

Amount of Total California Earnings by Age

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Age								
	Total	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Unknown
Total, Number	1,451 [a](100.0%)	245 (17.2%)	217 (15.2%)	258 (18.1%)	332 (23.3%)	205 (14.4%)	125 (8.8%)	43 (3.0%)	24
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100-$499	16.6	31.7	29.1	5.4	8.6	22.1	0.0	29.2	
$500-$999	15.3	29.6	14.3	11.6	9.2	9.8	21.4	13.0	
$1,000-$1,999	27.3	25.4	33.7	27.9	26.5	16.6	35.6	23.3	
$2,000 $2,999	19.5	11.3	13.6	23.9	21.2	24.7	19.2	27.1	
$3,000-$3,999	12.7	2.0	4.9	17.9	19.5	17.4	15.7	7.5	
$4,000-$4,999	6.1	0.0	3.7	9.3	11.3	6.2	4.9	0.0	
$5,000 and over	2.5	0.0	0.7	4.2	3.8	3.2	3.3	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,624	$810	$1,175	$2,210	$2,291	$2,046	$1,814	$1,446	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

TABLE C

Amount of Total California Earnings by Ethnic Group

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Ethnic group								
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	1,451 [a](100.0%)	487 (34.1%)	48 (3.4%)	788 (55.2%)	62 (4.3%)	8 (0.6%)	19 (1.3%)	16 (1.1%)	23
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100-$499	16.6	22.4	0.0	13.9	20.5	0.0	52.2	0.0	
$500-$999	15.3	16.0	3.8	14.6	3.1	0.0	47.8	79.9	
$1,000-$1,999	27.3	29.5	65.6	25.4	16.6	47.0	0.0	0.0	
$2,000-$2,999	19.5	14.5	17.5	22.4	25.2	32.4	0.0	12.0	
$3,000-$3,999	12.7	9.5	10.7	15.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
$4,000-$4,999	6.1	5.8	0.0	6.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	8.1	
$5,000 and over	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	3.9	20.6	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,624	$1,343	$1,420	$1,834	$2,328	$2,046	$483	$813	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

percent were short-term workers in California agriculture with total California earnings of less than $1.000. Twenty-four percent had total California earnings of $3,000 or more.

Anglo workers, the second largest ethnic group among the migrants, had median earnings of only $1,343, well below the median earnings figure for the total sample of migrants. This group contained the highest percentage, 38 percent, of short-term workers in California agriculture earning less than $1,000. About 18 percent earned more than $3,000 in total California wages.

The small group of Negro migrant workers had median California earnings of $1,420 with only four percent of them earning under $1,000 as short-term workers in California. About 13 percent had total California earnings of $3,000 or more. The samples of other ethnic groups among migrant workers are too small for detailed consideration.

In Table D migrant farm workers are classified by the agricultural areas where they received the largest amount of their California earnings. The distribution shown does not deviate in any significant way from that for the entire farm labor force. The San Joaquin Valley is the most important source of earnings for migrant farm workers with 45 percent receiving their highest California earnings in this area. It is followed by the Central Coast area where 22 percent received their highest earnings, the Southern area, with 20 percent, the Sacramento Valley, seven percent and the residual area only five percent.

The pattern of median earnings of migrant farm workers by area does vary significantly from that for the entire farm labor force. Median California earnings of farm workers as a whole were highest in the Southern area there reaching $1,791, followed by the Central Coast area where they were $1,509. Median earnings fell to $1,291 for farm workers in the San Joaquin Valley, $1,285 for those in the Sacramento Valley and only $912 for those in the residual area.

Migrant farm workers had their highest median earnings, $1,873, in the Sacramento Valley followed by the Southern area where the figure was $1,743. The San Joaquin Valley produced median earnings of $1,633, the Central Coast, $1,479 and the residual area $1,403. The generally higher median earnings of migrant farm workers when compared with the farm labor force as a whole illustrates the more professional character and greater mobility of the migrant labor force.

As shown in Table E, most migrant farm workers, about 79 percent, had multiple employers. The largest group, 42 percent, had five or more employers. Only nine percent had four employers, 12 percent had three and 16 percent, two.

In general, the migrant worker did increase his California earnings by changing employers although the pattern is somewhat uneven. As expected, the group with only one employer had the lowest median earnings, $1,256, depressed by the relatively high percentage in this group, 43 percent, who were short-term workers in California agriculture earning less than $1,000. As the number of employers increases the percentage of short-term workers declines. The group of migrants with five or more employers contains only 24 percent short-term workers and shows median earnings of $1,798.

TABLE D

Amount of Total California Earnings by Area Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Area					
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Residual area
Total, Number	1,451 (100.0%)	291 (20.1%)	659 (45.4%)	325 (22.4%)	107 (7.4%)	68 (4.7%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	16.6	17.5	14.4	23.4	18.1	0.0
$500–$999	15.3	15.0	19.3	8.1	10.8	19.8
$1,000–$1,999	27.3	25.4	24.4	31.8	24.6	46.0
$2,000–$2,999	19.5	17.4	22.8	12.3	23.9	24.2
$3,000–$3,999	12.7	16.6	10.3	16.8	8.3	7.9
$4,000–$4,999	6.1	2.9	7.9	6.0	7.7	0.0
$5,000 and over	2.5	5.2	1.0	1.7	6.8	2.1
Median Earnings	$1,624	$1,743	$1,633	$1,479	$1,873	$1,403

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

TABLE E

Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Employers

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Number of employers					
	Total	One employer	Two employers	Three employers	Four employers	Five or more employers
Total, Number	1,451 (100.0%)	306 (21.1%)	235 (16.2%)	168 (11.6%)	132 (9.1%)	610 (42.0%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	16.6	20.5	24.6	21.0	11.6	11.5
$500–$999	15.3	22.8	11.5	14.7	17.8	12.7
$1,000–$1,999	27.3	19.0	24.9	19.7	38.2	32.1
$2,000–$2,999	19.5	14.2	15.7	26.8	12.7	23.1
$3,000–$3,999	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.7	12.7	12.9
$4,000–$4,999	6.1	6.9	6.1	2.0	4.8	7.1
$5,000 and over	2.5	5.8	3.3	2.1	2.2	0.6
Median Earnings	$1,624	$1,256	$1,401	$1,749	$1,607	$1,798

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

Table F shows that most migrant farm workers, 82 percent, worked in only one or two areas of California. Only five percent worked in four or more areas.

While the migrant worker did tend to increase his earnings by changing employers, he did not necessarily increase his earnings by geographic mobility. The highest median California earings were those of migrants who worked in three different areas followed by those who

TABLE F

Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Areas Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Number of areas worked					
	Total	One area	Two areas	Three areas	Four areas	Five or more areas
Total, Number	1,451 (100.0%)	510 (35.1%)	681 (46.9%)	181 (12.5%)	52 (3.6%)	26 (1.8%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	16.6	13.2	18.4	14.7	29.0	25.4
$500–$999	15.3	13.8	15.4	19.3	13.3	19.3
$1,000–$1,999	27.3	29.3	27.6	22.2	24.6	21.0
$2,000–$2,999	19.5	17.5	20.6	21.5	16.4	20.5
$3,000–$3,999	12.7	12.9	11.6	16.5	16.7	6.3
$4,000–$4,999	6.1	9.5	4.4	4.5	0.0	7.6
$5,000 and over	2.5	3.8	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
Median Earnings	$1,624	$1,688	$1,554	$1,787	$1,611	$1,203

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

worked in only one. By far the lowest median earnings were those of the few migrants who worked in five or more areas but the sample of such workers is very small. It is interesting that the percentage of migrants with less than $1,000 in total California earnings rises steadily with mobility.

Table G shows the distribution of total California earnings by the type of crop in which the migrant worked. The total on the table refers to crops, rather than to individuals, since many migrants worked in more than one type of crop.

Most of the jobs for migrant workers, almost 90 percent, were in fruit and nut tree crops, field crops and vegetables. Very few did general farm work and most of the remaining ten percent of these jobs were in livestock or horticulture.

Median earnings did not vary significantly among the major types of crops. Earnings of migrants in fruit and nut tree crops were somewhat depressed by a slightly higher percentage of short-term workers earning less than $1,000. Median earnings of the very few in general farm jobs were exceptionally high and, for those in horticultural jobs, exceptionally low, but the samples are quite small.

Table H relates the total California earnings of migrant farm workers to the number of different types of crops in which they worked, or their crop mobility. The migrant labor force shows a higher degree of crop mobility than the farm labor force as a whole. Slightly less than one-half of the migrants worked in only one type of crop compared with 62 percent of the total farm labor force. This is a reflection of the more professional character of the migrant farm workers. The migrant group contains significantly fewer short-term workers in agriculture.

TABLE G

Amount of Total California Earnings by Crops in Which Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Crops in which worked							
	Total	Field crop	Fruit and nut tree	Vegetable	Livestock	General farm	Horti-cultural	Un-known
Total, Number	[a]2,229 [b](100.0%)	482 (21.7%)	1,017 (45.7%)	486 (21.8%)	125 (5.6%)	18 (0.8%)	99 (4.4%)	3
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	17.0	11.2	18.4	15.4	16.6	0.0	42.5	
$500–$999	15.5	18.3	15.1	15.9	12.1	0.0	11.1	
$1,000–$1,999	28.2	29.9	29.2	24.0	32.7	8.3	27.1	
$2,000–$2,999	19.7	20.5	19.2	23.1	9.1	61.1	8.6	
$3,000–$3,999	12.0	10.3	12.9	10.5	20.3	8.3	8.9	
$4,000–$4,999	5.4	6.6	3.8	8.0	5.1	22.2	0.0	
$5,000 and over	2.3	3.1	1.4	3.1	4.1	0.0	1.8	
Median Earnings	$1,599	$1,636	$1,554	$1,781	$1,670	$2,650	$839	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

[a] Total refers to number of crops worked rather than number of individual workers

[b] Crops worked for which information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

About one-third of the migrant farm workers worked in two different crops and most of the remaining 17 percent in three. Median earnings of migrants did increase with crop mobility but the increase was not great. Those who worked in four different types of crops had relatively low median earnings but very few workers were involved.

TABLE H

Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Crops in Which Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Number of crops in which worked						
	Total	One crop	Two crops	Three crops	Four crops	Five or more crops	Unknown
Total, Number	1,451 [a](100.0%)	698 (48.2%)	497 (34.3%)	222 (15.3%)	31 (2.1%)	0	3
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	
$100–$499	16.6	16.7	16.8	12.3	45.1	0.0	
$500–$999	15.3	15.5	15.3	17.1	0.0	0.0	
$1,000–$1,999	27.3	26.5	27.0	28.2	42.0	0.0	
$2,000–$2,999	19.5	19.8	17.6	23.3	12.9	0.0	
$3,000–$3,999	12.7	13.4	12.7	13.0	0.0	0.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.1	5.1	8.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	
$5,000 and over	2.5	3.0	2.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,624	$1,563	$1,672	$1,751	$1,115	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

TABLE I

Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks of Full Employment

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Weeks of full employment										
	Total	Less than six weeks	6–10 weeks	11–15 weeks	16–20 weeks	21–25 weeks	26–30 weeks	31–40 weeks	41–51 weeks	52 weeks	Unknown
Total, Number	1,451 [a](100.0%)	133 (9.2%)	163 (11.3%)	188 (13.0%)	189 (13.1%)	163 (11.3%)	157 (10.8%)	283 (19.5%)	145 (10.0%)	27 (1.9%)	3
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	16.6	73.2	34.6	23.6	7.4	5.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
$500–$999	15.3	26.8	55.0	20.6	8.5	5.3	6.8	2.8	5.7	11.3	
$1,000–$1,999	27.3	0.0	8.7	55.2	66.7	40.1	24.0	12.2	8.3	7.5	
$2,000–$2,999	19.5	0.0	1.6	0.5	17.4	36.9	45.2	30.1	19.5	7.5	
$3,000–$3,999	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	9.3	38.2	26.1	15.7	
$4,000–$4,999	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	16.2	24.2	22.4	
$5,000 and over	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	16.2	35.7	
Median Earnings	$1,624	$373	$640	$1,056	$1,398	$1,990	$2,129	$3,086	$3,711	$4,680	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

In Table I, the total California earnings of migrant farm workers are distributed by weeks of full employment. The figures do not provide a complete picture of the employment pattern of migrants since many had weeks of partial employment in addition to the weeks in which they were fully employed.

When compared with the total farm labor force, the pattern of full employment for migrant workers shows some important differences largely due to the more professional character of the migrant group. A lower percentage of migrants, 33 percent, were fully employed only on a seasonal basis experiencing less than sixteen weeks of full employment. The comparable figure for the total farm labor force is about 42 percent. Slightly more than half (58 percent) of the migrants were fully employed less than half the year compared with about 57 percent of farm workers as a whole. On the other hand, migrants were less successful than farm workers generally in finding full employment for most of the year. Only about 12 percent of the migrants were fully employed forty-one weeks or more compared with more than 20 percent of the farm labor force as a whole.

Median earnings of migrants rose steadily with the increase in weeks of full employment from a low of $373 for those with less than six

weeks of full employment to $4,680 for those few who were fully employed all year. The group with few weeks of full employment contains many who were short-term workers in California agriculture. Almost three-quarters of those with less than seven weeks of full employment had under $500 in total California earnings.

Table J shows the total California earnings of migrant farm workers as they relate to weeks of full unemployment. Again the proportion of professionals among the migrants contributes to a different pattern of unemployment. While many migrants customarily withdraw from the labor force for part of the year to return to their homes in Mexico or other states, the total farm labor force contains a higher percentage of people, students, housewives and elderly people, who do not expect to work except on a seasonal basis.

About ten percent of the migrant workers were never unemployed and 37 percent experienced nine weeks or less of full unemployment. The comparable figures of the total farm labor force are 30 percent never unemployed and 55 percent unemployed nine weeks or less. At the other end of the scale, 13 percent of the migrants were unemployed more than half the year, a figure very close to the 12 percent for the farm labor force as a whole.

The presence of short-term workers among the migrants distorts the pattern of median earnings in Table J. While, in general, migrants with

TABLE J

Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks of Full Unemployment

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Weeks of unemployment								
	Total	0 weeks	1–4 weeks	5–9 weeks	10–14 weeks	15–26 weeks	27–39 weeks	40 weeks and over	Unknown
Total, Number	1,451 [a](100.0%)	145 (10.0%)	157 (10.8%)	239 (16.5%)	226 (15.6%)	486 (33.6%)	150 (10.4%)	43 (3.0%)	3
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	16.6	20.7	19.8	17.0	17.1	15.1	0.0	63.8	
$500–$999	15.3	18.4	31.9	6.2	7.1	8.6	35.6	36.2	
$1,000–$1,999	27.3	5.0	9.3	15.7	24.2	40.0	57.7	0.0	
$2,000–$2,999	19.5	12.5	17.8	25.2	28.5	22.3	2.2	0.0	
$3,000–$3,999	12.7	9.4	10.2	23.0	17.0	11.3	4.5	0.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.1	18.7	5.9	11.8	5.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	
$5,000 and over	2.5	15.3	5.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,624	$2,294	$974	$2,514	$2,068	$1,676	$1,152	$414	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

fourteen weeks or less of unemployment had median earnings well above those unemployed for longer periods, the pattern is uneven. Migrants unemployed for from one to four weeks had median earnings of only $974. It seems that a larger number of purely seasonal workers in California agriculture fell into that category.

TABLE K

Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks Out of Labor Force

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Weeks out of labor force								
	Total	0 weeks	1–4 weeks	5–9 weeks	10–14 weeks	15–26 weeks	27–39 weeks	40 weeks and over	Unknown
Total, Number	1,451 [a](100.0%)	623 (43.0%)	138 (9.5%)	152 (10.5%)	185 (12.8%)	139 (9.6%)	129 (8.9%)	81 (5.6%)	3
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	16.6	6.8	10.1	0.0	11.2	31.0	47.3	73.9	
$500–$999	15.3	13.1	8.2	7.0	8.9	26.4	31.7	26.1	
$1,000–$1,999	27.3	27.4	31.0	32.7	38.6	34.4	10.4	0.0	
$2,000–$2,999	19.5	21.0	25.0	31.9	26.1	4.8	10.6	0.0	
$3,000–$3,999	12.7	19.6	14.6	18.5	5.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.1	8.1	9.9	3.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
$5,000 and over	2.5	4.0	1.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,624	$2,118	$2,024	$2,390	$1,673	$860	$542	$371	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

In Table K the total California earnings of migrant farm workers are distributed by weeks out of the labor force. These figures show that migrant workers have a greater degree of attachment to the labor force than California farm workers as a whole. Somewhat over half the migrants and a slightly higher percentage of the total farm labor force were out of the labor force four weeks or less. But about 85 percent of the migrants were in the labor force at least half the year compared with 75 percent of the total farm labor force. Only six percent of the migrants were purely seasonal workers out of the labor force forty weeks or more compared with 14 percent of the total farm labor force.

Median earnings of migrants are clearly related to availability for work. Those out of the labor force fourteen weeks or less had median earnings well above those for the total migrant sample. Median earnings dropped to $860 for those out of the labor force for fifteen but not more than 26 weeks and declined steadily to only $371 for those out of the labor force forty weeks or more.

Migrant workers interviewed were asked how they learned about the farm jobs they held in 1965. The answers shown in Table L may be somewhat inadequate but they indicate that migrant workers, like farm workers generally, learned about jobs from individual growers or the informal grapevine operating through friends and relatives. Of the 3,048 jobs held by migrants for which sources were ascertained, two-thirds came from these two sources. These same sources led to 76 percent of the jobs for the farm labor force as a whole. In the total farm labor force, the majority of the people learning about jobs from friends, relatives or individual growers were nonprofessionals, short-term workers in agriculture.

Migrants were more inclined to turn to the Farm Labor Service of the Department of Employment in seeking jobs than were local workers.

Migrants learned about 13 percent of their jobs from this source while less than ten percent of the jobs for the total farm labor force came from the Farm Labor Service.

For migrants and farm workers generally, median earnings were low for those relying on freinds and relatives or on the Farm Labor Service.

TABLE L

Amount of Total California Earnings by Source of Jobs

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Source of jobs								
	Total	D.E. farm labor office	Grower	Crew leader, contractor	Grower association	Union	Friend, relative	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	[a]4,352	397	994	527	59	15	1,056	399	905
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	16.6	25.6	10.3	8.1	0.0	0.0	22.0	26.6	
$500–$999	15.3	18.0	15.7	8.0	15.9	0.0	15.0	17.1	
$1,000–$1,999	27.3	22.5	29.8	46.0	33.3	10.2	26.3	17.4	
$2,000–$2,999	19.5	18.3	17.7	24.5	41.2	12.9	20.9	16.5	
$3,000–$3,999	12.7	11.9	13.9	10.0	9.5	0.0	11.1	12.6	
$4,000–$4,999	6.1	1.7	9.7	2.7	0.0	67.3	2.9	9.8	
$5,000 and over	2.5	2.0	2.8	0.7	0.0	9.6	1.8	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,624	$1,353	$1,744	$1,765	$2,009	$4,700	$1,458	$1,410	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Total refers to number of jobs rather than number of individual workers.

TABLE M

Amount of Total California Earnings by Method of Lining Up Jobs

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Method of lining up jobs			
	Total	Before leaving home	While traveling	Unknown
Total, Number	[a]4,352	590	669	3,093
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	16.6	25.3	25.5	
$500–$999	15.3	16.9	12.0	
$1,000–$1,999	27.3	23.4	16.6	
$2,000–$2,999	19.5	17.4	28.0	
$3,000–$3,999	12.7	11.4	17.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.1	4.9	0.7	
$5,000 and over	2.5	0.7	0.2	
Median Earnings	$1,624	$1,451	$1,798	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Total refers to number of jobs rather than number of individual workers.

In both cases, these figures were depressed by the number of short-term workers utilizing these sources.

Crew leaders and contractors were the sources of about 17 percent of the jobs for migrants and about 12 percent of farm jobs generally. Along with growers' associations (sources of relatively few jobs), crew leaders and contractors recruited a higher percentage of professional farm workers whether migrant or local. This is reflected in the higher median earnings for workers utilizing these services. Migrants learning about their jobs from individual growers had median earnings of $1,744, just slightly below those getting their jobs through crew leaders and contractors and almost twice those of farm workers generally who relied on individual growers.

Very few workers, migrant or local, were recruited by unions, but those who got jobs through a union had median earnings well above those of the total sample. It should be pointed out that most of these jobs were in skilled occupations where earnings are generally higher.

Migrants interviewed were asked whether they had jobs lined up before leaving home or found jobs while traveling. Table M shows the answers to this question relative to 1,259 jobs obtained by migrant farm workers during 1965 distributed by total California earnings.

More than half the migrants, about 53 percent, reported they obtained jobs while traveling. These workers had higher median earnings, $1,798, than those who lined up jobs before leaving home. The group who found jobs while traveling contained a somewhat lower percentage of short-term workers in California agriculture but also contained a lower percentage of workers earning $4,000 or more in total California wages.

In Table N the educational attainment of migrant farm workers is related to total California earnings. When the ten percent of the

TABLE N

Amount of Total California Earnings by Education

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Education							
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1–7	Grade 8	Grades 9–11	Grade 12 or higher	Unknown
Total, Number	1,451 [a](100.0%)	82 (5.7%)	143 (9.9%)	625 (43.3%)	194 (13.4%)	233 (16.1%)	166 (11.5%)	8
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	16.6	31.0	41.9	7.1	25.4	18.2	12.0	
$500–$999	15.3	7.3	41.8	13.1	11.1	17.2	5.7	
$1,000–$1,999	27.3	19.4	5.2	28.4	33.2	36.6	24.8	
$2,000–$2,999	19.5	18.0	11.2	25.7	13.3	9.7	26.0	
$3,000–$3,999	12.7	14.2	0.0	16.6	4.6	11.2	20.6	
$4,000–$4,999	6.1	10.2	0.0	6.5	10.5	4.8	4.6	
$5,000 and over	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.9	2.3	6.3	
Median Earnings	$1,624	$1,458	$597	$2,058	$1,297	$1,378	$2,205	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

migrants who were students are eliminated from consideration, educational background appears to have little effect on the earnings of migrants. This conclusion applies to farm workers as a whole, with one significant variation. Migrant workers who were high school graduates had median earnings below those of high school graduates in the total sample. Only six percent of these migrants earned more than $5,000 compared with 20 percent of the high school graduates in the total farm labor force. Migrants, of course, were unlikely to hold the higher-paying managerial and office jobs.

The nonstudent migrant labor force shows an average level of education even below that of the total farm labor force. About 54 percent of the migrants did not complete the eighth grade compared with 46 percent of the farm labor force as a whole. The higher percentage of Mexicans among the migrants partially accounts for this difference.

TABLE O

Amount of Total California Earnings by Household Status

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Household status				
	Total	Live with others—head of household	Live with others—not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number	1,451 [a](100.0%)	585 (40.4%)	507 (35.0%)	356 (24.6%)	3
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	16.6	7.8	31.8	9.6	
$500–$999	15.3	9.5	24.9	11.3	
$1,000–$1,999	27.3	23.9	28.4	30.6	
$2,000–$2,999	19.5	24.0	12.3	22.6	
$3,000–$3,999	12.7	18.7	2.6	17.5	
$4,000–$4,999	6.1	10.1	0.0	8.1	
$5,000 and over	2.5	5.9	0.0	0.3	
Median Earnings	$1,624	$2,333	$865	$1,956	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

Table O shows the total California earnings of migrant farm workers as they relate to household status. The migrant labor force, as might be expected, contained fewer dependent family members than the total farm labor force. About 65 percent of the migrant workers were heads of household or lived alone compared with 58 percent of the farm labor force as a whole.

Those migrants who were heads of household had median earnings well above those who lived alone. Sixteen percent of the heads of household earned more than $4,000 compared with eight percent of those who lived alone.

The group who lived with others but were not heads of household had median earnings of only $865. More than half these people, about 57 percent, supplemented the family income by less than $1,000 in earnings.

TABLE P

Amount of Family Income by Size of Family Unit [a]

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Size of family unit								
	Total	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons
Total, Number	794 (100.0%)	325 (40.9%)	115 (14.5%)	71 (8.9%)	86 (10.8%)	104 (13.1%)	40 (5.0%)	29 (3.7%)	24 (3.0%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $1,000	7.2	12.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
$1,000–$1,999	19.3	28.2	11.7	13.1	19.6	15.7	5.5	12.8	0.0
$2,000–$2,999	21.3	24.9	15.4	27.7	23.3	22.9	13.5	5.4	0.0
$3,000–$3,999	26.5	23.6	33.4	40.2	23.4	18.4	34.0	34.2	16.1
$4,000–$4,999	13.6	9.6	13.9	0.0	21.9	24.4	23.3	16.8	8.4
$5,000–$5,999	7.9	1.4	5.5	10.8	9.8	13.6	12.9	11.2	53.5
$6,000–$6,999	1.9	0.0	2.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	22.0
$7,000 and over	2.3	0.0	4.4	1.7	1.9	3.1	3.0	19.6	0.0
Median Family Income	$3,063	$2,447	$3,186	$3,166	$3,317	$3,565	$3,954	$3,788	$5,476

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

Among the farm workers interviewed, only those who were heads of household were asked to estimate total family income for 1965. The data shown in Table P showing family income of families headed by a migrant worker reflects the difficulty in getting such estimates and the figures provided probably are not very accurate. The questions regarding family income were the most difficult for workers to answer, and many could supply only very vague answers.

In Table P these estimates of family income are related to the size of the migrant workers' family unit. They do show that 25 percent of such families contained five or more persons. About 27 percent of the families of farm workers as a whole were similarly large. Family income for the migrant worker's family does show a more even pattern of increase with the increase in the size of the family than is shown on the comparable table for the entire farm labor force. The median income of migrant workers' families of $3,063 is lower than median income for the entire sample of farm labor families, $3,444.

Heads of households among the migrant workers interviewed were asked how many members of their families traveled with them as they moved to work on California farms. Their answers produced only 62 cases of mobile family units of more than one person standing for 6,200 migrant families in California agriculture in 1965. Perhaps 2,800 of these families were large, containing five or more persons. These numbers should be accepted with caution as based on a very small sample.

In Table Q these figures on the size of the mobile family unit are related to estimates of family income. Again, the data on family income must be treated with caution and generalizations about their

TABLE Q

Amount of Family Income by Size of Mobile Unit [a]

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Size of mobile unit								
	Total	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons
Total, Number	192 (100.0%)	130 (67.7%)	7 (3.6%)	21 (10.9%)	6 (3.1%)	12 (6.2%)	5 (2.6%)	9 (4.7%)	2 (1.0%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $1,000	1.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$1,000–$1,999	17.2	21.9	34.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$2,000–$2,999	28.2	18.4	18.8	72.2	63.6	72.6	32.4	0.0	0.0
$3,000–$3,999	24.0	30.7	0.0	9.2	36.4	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0
$4,000–$4,999	13.6	16.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	21.1	0.0
$5,000–$5,999	8.3	8.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	33.0	22.2	0.0
$6,000–$6,999	4.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.0	100.0
$7,000 and over	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	34.4	0.0
Median Family Income	$3,063	$3,249	$1,328	$2,744	$2,812	$2,845	$5,536	$5,300	$6,500

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

TABLE R

Amount of Family Income by Number of Wage Earners [a]

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Number of wage earners				
	Total	One wage earner	Two wage earners	Three wage earners	Four or more wage earners
Total, Number	994 (100.0%)	649 (68.8%)	197 (20.9%)	31 (3.4%)	66 (7.0%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $1,000	7.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
$1,000–$1,999	19.3	20.4	20.9	8.6	0.0
$2,000–$2,999	21.3	20.1	31.0	7.4	4.8
$3,000–$3,999	26.5	29.6	18.0	37.6	5.0
$4,000–$4,999	13.6	13.7	9.4	21.7	25.8
$5,000–$5,999	7.9	5.1	11.8	24.6	27.3
$6,000–$6,999	1.9	0.2	5.6	0.0	16.0
$7,000 and over	2.3	1.0	3.2	0.0	21.1
Median Family Income	$3,063	$2,984	$2,961	$3,883	$5,528

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

TABLE S

Amount of Family Income by Number of Dependents [a]

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Number of dependents							
	Total	0 dependents	One dependent	Two dependents	Three dependents	Four dependents	Five or six dependents	Seven or more dependents
Total, Number	470 (100.0%)	43 (9.1%)	111 (23.6%)	97 (20.6%)	72 (15.3%)	56 (11.9%)	50 (10.6%)	41 (8.7%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $1,000	3.7	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
$1,000–$1,999	13.1	7.6	10.7	24.6	9.5	15.3	7.3	9.0
$2,000–$2,999	18.8	17.7	19.6	25.3	21.3	15.7	16.4	4.8
$3,000–$3,999	28.7	22.9	34.0	27.7	26.6	20.0	28.4	39.4
$4,000–$4,999	16.2	11.9	11.5	3.4	32.5	28.6	28.3	4.6
$5,000–$5,999	12.3	22.6	6.1	11.0	5.7	13.0	9.4	34.9
$6,000–$6,999	3.2	5.4	3.1	2.9	2.1	3.9	0.0	7.3
$7,000 and over	3.9	12.0	1.1	5.2	2.3	0.0	10.2	0.0
Median Family Income	$3,063	$4,306	$3,118	$3,002	$3,829	$3,831	$3,945	$3,888

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

relation to family size are based on very small numbers in each category. In general, family income of migrant families of two persons or more is shown to rise from a low of $1,328 fairly steadily to a high of $6,500 for the two cases of extremely large migrant families of eleven persons or more.

Median family income for such families remains below that for the total sample of families headed by migrant workers when the migrant family unit consists of from two to six persons and only rises above this median for the few very large migrant families. It appears that families who follow the crops, as families, have lower incomes than those who remain behind while the head of the household moves to work in California agricuture.

In Table R the estimated family incomes of migrant farm worker families are related to the number of wage earners. Among the families for which such information was obtained, almost 70 percent had only one wage earner. About 21 percent had two wage earners and the remaining nine percent, three or more.

Median family income of those migrant farm worker families with one or two wage earners was reported as below that for the total sample of such families. Fifty percent of those with only one wage earner reported family incomes under $3,000 and 52 percent of those with two wage earners were below $3.000. Median family incomes for migrant farm worker families with three wage earners rose to $3,883 and to $5,528 for those with four or more.

Table S distributes estimated family income of families headed by a migrant farm worker by the number of dependents in the family.

It shows that 14 percent of such families had no dependents and about 23 percent, only one. Forty-five percent contained from two to four dependents and the remaining 18 percent, five or more.

The chart shows no clear pattern of relationship between median family income and the number of dependents. The highest median family income of $4,306 was reported for families with no dependents and the lowest, $3,002 for families with two.

PART III

SPECIAL STUDY: MEXICAN WORKERS IN THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE

LIST OF TEXT TABLES

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. For practical purposes, Mexican workers form the largest ethnic group in the California farm labor force.
2. While not a majority of the farm labor force, Mexicans do constitute a majority of California migrants.
3. Mexican workers, taken as a whole, are a more professional group than Anglo workers. A smaller percentage are short-term workers earning less than $1,000.
4. Mexican workers are primarily field workers and are underrepresented in the higher paying jobs in California agriculture and in the types of work which provide year-round employment.
5. Mexican workers are more mobile than the California farm labor force generally, and more versatile in that they tend to work in a greater variety of crops.
6. Primarily field workers, Mexican workers show a somewhat higher percentage of weeks of full unemployment and a greater dependence on weeks of partial employment than do California farm workers as a whole.
7. Mexican farm workers are somewhat more dependent on individual growers and the informal grapevine of friends and relatives to find out about jobs on California farms than the labor force as a whole. However, the entire farm labor force appears to be organized on a very informal basis.
8. While Mexican workers have a lower level of educational attainment than that of the entire farm labor force, neither educational attainment nor literacy in English has any important bearing on median earnings. This can be partially explained by the fact that most Mexican workers are field workers performing jobs where skills acquired in school are not important.

MEXICAN WORKERS IN THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE

Mexicans are the largest ethnic group in the California farm labor force, making up 46 percent of those with farm earnings over $100.00.[1] Anglo workers form the second largest component, some 44 percent of the farm labor force with the remaining 10 percent being composed of relatively small numbers of Filipinos, Negroes, and other ethnic groups.

Of the 218,200 Mexican farm workers, 84,200 (about 39 percent) had less than $1,000 in total California earnings in 1965, compared with 45 percent of the Anglo workers. Only about 27,500 of these very

[1] For purposes of this study, the term "Mexican" includes all workers who appeared to have Mexican heritage, with no attempt made to designate birthplace or citizenship.

low earners among Mexican workers were students, others were migrants who had additional earnings in other states. About 55 percent of the migrant labor force were Mexican, 78,800 out of a total migrant labor force of 145,100.

The distribution of total California earnings of Mexican farm workers shows them less than proportionately represented at the lower and higher ends of the scale. The somewhat lower percentage of Mexican workers earning under $1,000 can be accounted for, in part, by the lower percentage of Mexican students doing farm work. The lower figure, four percent, of Mexican workers earning $5,000 and over shows them to have been less successful in getting year-round employment in managerial jobs or in facilitating services. Nevertheless, the Mexican group provided the largest percentage of professional farm workers, which is reflected in median earnings of $1,472, above the median for the total sample.

Table A shows the total California earnings of Mexican workers by sex. The great majority, about 74 percent, of Mexican workers are male. The male workers had much higher median earnings than female Mexican workers, $1,967compared to $724

The median earnings figure for Mexican female workers is depressed by the 64 percent of largely short-term workers earning less than $1,000. Only 30 percent of the males earned less than $1,000. At the other end of the scale, 15 percent of the male workers earned $4,000 or more while no females reached this earnings level.

In Table B the total California earnings of Mexican farm workers are shown by age. The relationship between age and median earnings generally follows that for the total sample, with some interesting variations.

Median earnings are lowest for those workers under 20 years of age for both Mexican workers and all farm workers. Mexican workers under 20, a little over half of them still in school, show median earnings of $561. This is somewhat above the $497 median for the same group in the total farm labor force which contains a somewhat larger percentage of students.

For both the Mexican group and the farm labor force as a whole, median earnings rise to their highest level for the age group from 25 to 34 years. Here the median for Mexican workers is somewhat below that of the total, $2,244 compared to $2,365.

Between ages 34 and 54 the median earnings of Mexican farm workers do not decline as sharply as those of the total farm labor force and are actually higher. After age 54 the median earnings of Mexican workers decline sharply. For all farm workers, those in the age range of from 55 to 64 years have the second highest median earnings ($2,-111) of any of the age groups. Mexican workers from 55 to 64 years of age have median earnings of only $1,770. Mexican workers 65 or over have median earnings of only $628 compared to $1,063 for this age group in the total farm labor force.

The average Mexican farm worker is somewhat younger than the average worker in the entire California farm labor force. This is explained, in part, by the small proportion of elderly workers among the Mexicans. About 10 percent of Mexican farm workers are 55 years

TABLE A

Amount of Total California Earnings by Sex

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number	2,182 (100.0%)	1,610 (73.8%)	573 (26.2%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	24.3	19.1	38.8
$500–$999	14.3	10.5	25.1
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	21.2	25.1
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	18.6	8.6
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	15.7	2.5
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	8.9	0.0
$5,000 and over	4.4	6.0	0.0
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,967	$724

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE B

Amount of Total California Earnings by Age

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Age								
	Total	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 [a](100.0%)	461 (21.5%)	298 (13.9%)	419 (19.5%)	508 (23.7%)	237 (11.0%)	136 (6.3%)	87 (4.1%)	35
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	47.4	18.2	18.5	13.4	18.7	14.4	47.3	
$5,000–$999	14.3	21.3	14.4	10.0	13.9	10.1	13.7	10.4	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	20.4	33.1	18.4	19.2	19.7	30.2	30.7	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	8.9	21.4	12.7	18.0	27.2	11.2	6.0	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	1.9	9.6	23.0	15.5	9.8	20.0	1.4	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	0.0	2.8	8.1	13.2	8.1	7.1	4.2	
$5,000 and over	4.4	0.0	0.5	9.4	6.8	6.4	3.5	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$561	$1,442	$2,244	$2,227	$2,051	$1,770	$628	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

of age or older compared to 17 percent of the total California farm labor force.

Table C shows the distribution of total California earnings of Mexican farm workers by household status. About 55 percent are either heads of household living with others or live alone. Median earnings are highest ($2,677) for heads of household living with others but below those for heads of household in the entire farm labor force ($2,867).

Median earnings for Mexican workers living alone are $2,198, well above the $1,785 for the same group in the entire farm labor force. For those Mexican workers living with others and not heads of household median earnings again are higher than those for all California farm workers in this category. This group contains a high percentage of short-term workers. About 63 percent of the Mexicans not heads of household earned less than $1,000 compared with about 70 percent of the same group in the total farm labor force.

TABLE C

Amount of Total California Earnings by Household Status

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Household status				
	Total	Live with others—head of household	Live with others—not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 [a](100.0%)	897 (41.2%)	982 (45.1%)	299 (13.7%)	4
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	9.0	40.9	16.1	
$500–$999	14.3	8.1	21.8	8.9	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	20.1	24.4	20.6	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	19.2	10.1	25.7	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	20.6	2.8	18.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	12.5	0.0	10.7	
$5,000 and over	4.4	10.5	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$2,677	$709	$2,198	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not known are excluded from computation of percentages.

Table D shows the difference in the pattern of earnings of migrant Mexican workers compared to nonmigrants. About 36 percent of all Mexican farm workers are migrants (78,800 workers, or about 55 percent of the total migrant labor force). Their median earnings of $1,834 are substantially above the median earnings ($1,624) for the migrant labor force as a whole, but well below those of Filipino and Oriental migrants ($2,328 and $2,046).

The median earnings of Mexican migrant workers are substantially higher than those of Mexican nonmigrants. The median earnings of the nonmigrant group are depressed by the higher percentage (31 percent) of largely short-term workers in the lowest earnings category, $100 to $499.

Table E shows the pattern of total California earnings of Mexican farm workers as it relates to the areas in which these workers received their highest earnings. For Mexican workers, as for the farm labor force generally, the San Joaquin Valley was the most important area in providing farm earnings. The Central Coast and the southern areas follow.

TABLE D

Amount of Total California Earnings by Stability

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Stability		
	Total	Nonmigrant	Migrant
Total, Number	2,182 (100.0%)	1,394 (63.9%)	788 (36.1%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	24.3	30.1	13.9
$500–$999	14.3	14.2	14.6
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	20.3	25.4
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	12.3	22.4
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	10.7	14.9
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	6.7	6.4
$5,000 and over	4.4	5.7	2.2
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,281	$1,834

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Mexican workers make up 46 percent of the farm labor force as a whole, but 52 percent of those workers receiving their highest earnings in the Southern area where Mexicans. About 50 percent were Mexican in the Central Coast area and 47 percent in the San Joaquin Valley. In the Sacramento Valley and the residual area, Mexicans played a less important role in the farm labor force; only one-quarter of the farm workers receiving their highest earnings in these areas were Mexican.

Mexican workers receiving their highest earnings in the Central Coast area had the highest median earnings, $1,925, well above the $1,509 for the comparable group in the total sample. Those who received their highest earnings in the Southern area followed with median earnings of $1,825, again higher than the median earnings for the same group in the total farm labor force. In the San Joaquin Valley, median earnings of Mexican workers were nearly the same as those for all farm workers receiving their highest earnings there.

The much smaller group of Mexican farm workers receiving their highest earnings in the Sacramento Valley and the residual area had median earnings lower than comparable groups in the entire farm labor force. The very low median earnings of Mexican workers in the residual area result from the fact that most of them appear to be short-term workers. About 72 percent earned less than $500.

Table F relates the total California earnings of Mexican farm workers to mobility. Mexican farm workers appear to be somewhat more mobile than the members of the entire California farm labor force. About 80 percent of the total worked in only one area, compared with 75 percent of the Mexican workers. Some 18 percent of the total and 24 percent of the Mexicans worked in two or three different areas. This leaves a very small group in both samples working in four or more areas.

TABLE E

Amount of Total California Earnings by Area

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Area					
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Residual
Total, Number	2,182 (100.0%)	449 (20.6%)	1,054 (48.3%)	476 (21.8%)	128 (5.9%)	74 (3.4%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	24.3	21.3	23.4	18.0	37.0	72.2
$500–$999	14.3	12.0	17.3	12.2	12.0	4.1
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	21.1	25.2	21.5	14.6	2.7
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	15.3	16.9	14.6	16.8	13.0
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	15.8	9.7	17.4	4.6	6.0
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	6.4	5.4	9.8	8.9	0.0
$5,000 and over	4.4	8.1	1.9	6.4	6.2	1.9
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,825	$1,290	$1,925	$1,072	$377

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE F

Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Areas

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Number of areas					
	Total	One area	Two areas	Three areas	Four areas	Five or more areas
Total, Number	2,182 (100.0%)	1,641 (75.2%)	375 (17.2%)	141 (6.5%)	18 (0.8%)	7 (0.3%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	24.3	26.1	20.1	18.9	0.0	0.0
$500–$999	14.3	14.5	12.5	16.2	27.6	0.0
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	21.1	27.9	21.6	9.8	0.0
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	13.4	23.3	20.1	36.1	76.6
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	11.6	12.1	17.8	26.4	23.4
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	7.8	3.4	2.8	0.0	0.0
$5,000 and over	4.4	5.5	0.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,389	$1,589	$1,793	$2,174	$2,759

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Median earnings for Mexicans who worked in one area are $1,389, compared with $1,323 for all members of the California farm labor force who worked in only one area.

The Mexican farm workers' median earnings rise steadily with the increase in mobility to a high of $2,759 for the small number who worked in five or more areas. This even pattern of increase does not appear in the comparable table for the entire farm labor force. In

the total California farm labor force, median earnings tend to increase with mobility up to a point; they peak at $1,798 for those who worked in three areas, but then fall to $1,634 for those who worked in four areas and decrease again to $1,203 for those few who worked in five or more.

In Table G the earnings pattern of Mexican farm workers is related to the number of employers. It shows a surprisingly small percentage of Mexican workers (about 25 percent) with only one employer. This probably reflects the relatively low percentage of Mexican workers in managerial or office jobs compared to Anglo workers, the other large ethnic component of the California farm labor force.

Mexican workers with just one employer have relatively high median earnings, well above the median for the whole group. This latter median, however, reflects the rather high percentage of the whole group (41 percent) earning less than $1,000 on the lower end of the distribution and the 21 percent, largely year-round employees, who earned $4,000 or more on the upper end of the distribution.

Median earnings are substantially lower for Mexican workers with two or three employers. More than 50 percent earned less than $1,000. Most of them were probably short-term workers.

Median earnings rise sharply for those with four or five employers. These groups contain a lower percentage of short-term workers earning less than $1,000 to depress the median earnings figure. They also con-

TABLE G

Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Employers

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Number of employers						
	Total	One employer	Two employers	Three employers	Four employers	Five or more employers	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 [a](100.0%)	548 (25.2%)	339 (15.6%)	325 (14.9%)	182 (8.4%)	782 (36.0%)	7
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	30.8	35.5	31.3	19.4	12.4	
$500–$999	14.3	10.3	15.0	21.1	18.7	13.1	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	13.5	13.3	17.0	28.6	32.9	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	11.0	11.2	15.3	9.9	23.3	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	13.6	13.4	8.2	16.1	11.6	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	12.2	5.6	3.4	2.6	5.4	
$5,000 and over	4.4	8.5	5.9	3.7	4.7	1.2	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,681	$982	$943	$1,336	$1,710	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

tain lower percentages of workers earning $4,000 or more when compared with the one employer group. This probably can be explained by a higher rate of unemployment among the professional farm workers with multiple employers.

Table H shows the earnings pattern of Mexican farm workers by types of crops in which they worked. The distribution of Mexican

TABLE H

Amount of Total California Earnings by Crops in Which Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Crops in which worked							
	Total	Field crop	Fruit and nut tree	Vegetable	Livestock	General farm	Horti-cultural	Un-known
Total, Number	[a]3,188 [b](100.0%)	679 (21.4%)	1,485 (46.9%)	674 (21.3%)	119 (3.8%)	37 (1.2%)	173 (5.5%)	21
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	22.3	18.7	25.3	18.2	24.6	37.8	16.2	
$500–$999	14.4	14.7	16.0	12.0	12.3	0.0	14.8	
$1,000–$1,999	24.4	26.4	23.5	26.0	18.9	15.7	24.1	
$2,000–$2,999	16.9	17.4	16.9	16.4	12.3	22.7	20.6	
$3,000–$3,999	11.9	12.2	11.8	11.7	14.1	4.1	13.5	
$4,000–$4,999	5.9	6.9	3.7	10.0	5.2	16.6	4.3	
$5,000 and over	4.2	3.8	2.8	5.8	12.5	3.2	6.5	
Median Earnings	$1,512	$1,592	$1,326	$1,786	$1,767	$1,826	$1,672	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Total refers to number of crops worked rather than number of individual workers.

[b] Crops worked for which information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

farm workers among types of crops does not differ significantly from the distribution of the total California farm labor force. Mexicans are slightly under-represented in field crops and in livestock jobs.

The median earnings pattern by crop for Mexicans bears little resemblance to that for the farm labor force as a whole. Median earnings of Mexican workers are significantly higher for every type of crop, except general farm and horticultural, testifying to the more professional character of the Mexican farm laborer.

Median earnings are lowest for Mexican workers in fruit and nut tree crops, and highest for those in general farm work. The differences, however, are not really significant, and the median earnings of Mexican workers in fruit and nut tree crops are depressed by the relatively high percentage (41 percent) of largely short-term workers earning less than $1,000 in such crops.

In Table I, the total California earnings of Mexican farm workers are related to the number of different types of crops in which they worked. Somewhat more than one-half of them worked in only one type of crop. This is a significantly lower percentage of one-crop workers than is shown in the total farm labor force. In part, this reflects the lower proportion of short-term workers among the Mexicans compared with the total. The proportion working in two different crops is roughly the same as that shown in the total sample, though a somewhat higher proportion of Mexicans worked in three crops than farm workers as a whole.

Median earnings of Mexicans are affected by crop mobility. The lowest median earnings are those of the groups working in two different types of crops. Compared with the one-crop group, who showed the second lowest median earnings, there is a smaller percentage of two-crop workers in the highest income categories. About 26 percent

TABLE I

Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Crops in Which Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Number of crops in which worked						
	Total	One crop	Two crops	Three crops	Four crops	Five or more crops	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 [a](100.0%)	1,131 (52.3%)	773 (35.8%)	243 (11.2%)	15 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	21
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	27.0	24.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	
$500–$999	14.3	13.2	17.8	10.6	0.0	0.0	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	18.3	23.9	32.4	55.0	0.0	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	15.3	14.5	25.3	13.6	0.0	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	12.5	11.6	13.5	14.5	0.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	7.8	5.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	
$5,000 and over	4.4	5.8	2.2	4.6	16.9	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,483	$1,271	$1,979	$1,910	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Crops worked for which information is not available are removed from computation of percentages.

of the one-crop workers had earnings over $3,000, compared with 19 percent of the two-crop workers. The percentages earning less than $1,000 are approximately the same for both groups.

Mexicans who worked in three types of crops had the highest median earnings, almost $2,000. The small sample working in four crops had slightly lower median earnings. These groups, largely professional, contain much lower percentages of workers earnings less than $1,000.

Table J shows that the great majority of Mexican farm workers are involved in direct production jobs. About 95 percent of the Mexican workers were employed only in direct production jobs, compared with 90 percent of the total California farm labor force. Mexican workers are under-represented in facilitating services, management, office work, carpentry, truck driving, etc. Only about one percent were employed exclusively in these kinds of jobs compared with five percent of the total farm labor force. Three percent performed both kinds of jobs.

The median income for Mexican workers in facilitating services and in both facilitating services and direct production are more than double those for such workers who held only direct production jobs. The latter group contains most of the short-term workers, with 41 percent earning less than $1,000. At the other end of the scale, nine percent of the direct production workers earned $4,000 or more compared with about one-third of those either in facilitating services or performing both kinds of jobs.

Table K shows the pattern of weeks of full employment experienced by Mexican farm workers and its relation to total California earnings. About 40 percent of the Mexicans were fully employed more than half

TABLE J

Amount of Total California Earnings by Type of Farm Work

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Type of farm work				
	Total	Farm service	Facilitating service	Both services	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 [a](100.0%)	2,015 (95.5%)	25 (1.2%)	71 (3.4%)	72
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	25.8	15.6	0.0	
$500–$999	14.3	15.3	7.7	0.0	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	22.9	12.7	15.9	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	15.5	0.0	24.5	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	11.2	30.7	27.3	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	5.4	13.6	15.6	
$5,000 and over	4.4	3.8	19.8	16.7	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,344	$3,671	$3,288	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

the year. Another 43 percent experienced relatively brief periods of full employment, 15 weeks or less.

The distribution of weeks of full employment for Mexican farm workers is very smiliar to that for the entire California farm labor force. This might seem to contradict previous statements as to the more professional character of the Mexican component of the farm labor force.

There are several factors which may serve to explain why the Mexican group, though containing more professional farm workers than the total farm labor force, does not show a higher rate of full employment. The under-representation of Mexican farm workers in managerial or office positions and in general farm and livestock work means that they have less than a porportionate share of jobs for which year-round employment is common. The great majority of Mexican workers are field workers, engaged in jobs where weeks of partial employment or unemployment are common.

The greater mobility of the Mexican farm worker also contributes to reducing his weeks of full employment. In addition, Mexican workers have a slightly lower rate of attachment to the labor force as many of them customarily return to Mexico or to other states in this country for certan periods during the year.

Table K shows a steady rise in median earnings of Mexican workers as the number of weeks of full employment increases. While those workers with less than six weeks of full employment show median earnings of only $316, this rises to $4,638 for the almost five percent who were fully employed year-round.

In Table L the weeks of full unemployment experienced by Mexican farm workers are related to total California earnings. The pattern it reveals does differ from that for the total farm labor force,

showing a higher rate of weeks of unemployment among Mexicans than among the members of the total farm labor force. Again, the type of farm jobs generally held by Mexican workers undoubtedly explains some of this difference.

TABLE K

Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks of Full Employment

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks of full employment										
	Total	Less than six weeks	6–10 weeks	11–15 weeks	16–20 weeks	21–25 weeks	26–30 weeks	31–40 weeks	41–51 weeks	52 weeks	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 [a](100.0%)	444 (20.4%)	243 (11.2%)	249 (11.4%)	170 (7.8%)	186 (8.5%)	174 (8.0%)	326 (15.0%)	285 (13.1%)	102 (4.7%)	3
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	92.5	30.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	
$500–$999	14.3	7.0	62.6	34.2	7.1	3.7	4.9	2.4	1.3	3.6	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	0.5	6.3	52.0	79.5	53.0	35.1	9.3	3.6	1.8	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	13.4	35.4	36.1	40.2	21.5	1.9	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	19.5	35.6	26.4	25.1	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	10 5	27.1	29.4	
$5,000–and over	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	17.8	38.2	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$316	$660	$1,021	$1,399	$1,902	$2,169	$2,954	$3,841	$4,638	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

About 22 percent of the Mexican farm workers had no weeks of full unemployment compared with almost 30 percent of the total farm labor force. Only 40 percent of the Mexicans were fully employed more than half the year; the figure for the total farm labor force is slightly higher.

Median earnings are low, only $963, for those Mexican workers who had no weeks of full unemployment. While 28 percent of this group earned more than $4,000, more than half were short-term workers in the labor market for brief periods. Median earnings rise to $2,503 for those with from one to four weeks of full unemployment, and then fall rather steadily to $351 for those with 40 or more weeks.

Figures taken from the general survey of the California farm labor force show that a greater percentage, about 77 percent, of the Mexican farm workers had from one to 14 weeks of partial employment. This compares with 70 percent of the total farm labor force. This varia-

TABLE L

Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks of Full Unemployment

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks of full unemployment								
	Total	0 weeks	1–4 weeks	5–9 weeks	10–14 weeks	15–26 weeks	27–39 weeks	40 weeks and over	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 [a](100.0%)	487 (22.3%)	253 (11.6%)	333 (15.3%)	281 (12.9%)	581 (26.6%)	135 (6.2%)	111 (5.1%)	1
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	42.2	15.1	27.9	12.2	12.1	0.0	79.8	
$500–$999	14.3	8.4	26.3	8.3	7.0	13.8	46.5	12.5	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	4.2	4.9	12.9	21.4	47.1	48.7	7.7	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	5.6	14.7	23.8	35.2	17.0	4.9	0.0	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	11.0	19.8	17.8	21.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	11.9	16.2	8.2	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	
$5,000 and over	4.4	16.6	3.0	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$963	$2,503	$2,045	$2,215	$1,450	$1,048	$351	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

tion again reflects the importance of field work to the Mexican farm worker.

Table M shows the distribution of total California earnings of Mexican farm workers by attachment to the labor force. About half these workers were virtually year-round members of the labor force, available for work at least 48 weeks during the year. About 54 percent of the total farm labor force show this rate of attachment.

The percentage of Mexican short-term workers out of the labor force for 26 weeks or more is slightly below that for the total sample. This is due, at least in part, to the lower percentage of student workers in the Mexican group.

Median California earnings of Mexican workers decrease steadily with the increase in weeks out of the labor force. The median earnings figure for those never out of the labor force, $2,457, appears low but is depressed by the almost 40 percent who earned less than $2,000. It should be recalled that these are California earnings and many of these workers are migrants with earnings in other states.

All workers interviewed were asked how they learned about the farm jobs they held in 1965. In Table N this information gained from Mexican workers is related to California earnings. For Mexican workers, as for the entire farm labor force, by far of the most important sources of farm jobs are growers and the informal grapevine operating through friends and relatives. Mexican workers are slightly more dependent on these informal sources; about 75 percent of their farm jobs were found through friends, relatives or growers.

The Farm Labor Service of the Department of Employment was the channel for relatively few of the jobs for Mexican workers, about seven percent coming from this source. About 10 percent of the jobs for the total farm labor force came from the Farm Labor Service.

TABLE M

Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks Out of Labor Force

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks out of labor force								
	Total	0 weeks	1–4 weeks	5–9 weeks	10–14 weeks	15–26 weeks	27–39 weeks	40 weeks and over	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 [a](100.0%)	920 (42.2%)	180 (8.3%)	196 (9.0%)	147 (6.7%)	249 (11.4%)	222 (10.2%)	267 (12.2%)	1
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	8.6	15.5	3.3	0.0	28.4	51.7	86.3	
$500–$999	14.3	9.4	5.3	8.7	8.6	29.6	35.1	12.8	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	21.4	27.1	35.8	42.0	35.8	7.0	0.9	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	21.7	21.7	24.2	25.8	4.4	6.2	0.0	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	19.6	17.3	17.8	10.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	11.3	7.8	4.1	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
$5,000 and over	4.4	8.0	5.4	6.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$2,457	$2,123	$2,089	$1,981	$866	$487	$332	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

Most of the Mexicans contacting the Farm Labor Service were migrants or short-term workers. About 47 percent of them had total California earnings of less than $1,000.

Mexican migrants and short-term workers in agriculture also turned to individual growers and the advice of friends and relatives in find-

TABLE N

Amount of Total California Earnings by Source of Jobs

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Source of jobs								
	Total	D. E. farm labor office	Grower	Crew leader, contractor	Grower association	Union	Friend, relative	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	[a]6,547	326	1,464	690	89	15	1,725	538	1,700
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	31.8	17.8	16.8	0.0	0.0	25.3	35.4	
$500–$999	14.3	15.4	14.2	12.6	10.0	0.0	16.3	17.0	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	18.3	26.8	33.0	20.8	67.6	25.8	10.8	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	12.0	16.0	23.3	47.4	12.6	17.2	13.9	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	17.5	14.0	10.3	13.7	0.0	8.9	9.6	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	1.6	7.4	3.1	4.8	10.4	3.9	8.6	
$5,000 and over	4.4	3.4	3.7	0.8	3.4	9.4	2.6	4.6	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,172	$1,523	$1,610	$2,240	$1,370	$1,313	$930	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Total refers to number of jobs rather than number of individual workers.

ing farm jobs. About 42 percent of those learning about jobs from friends and relatives earned less than $1,000 in California. Some 32 percent of those finding jobs through individual growers had less than $1,000 in California earnings.

Crew leaders and contractors were the source of 16 percent of the jobs for Mexican workers and 12 percent for the total farm labor force. Growers' associations (a source of relatively few jobs) recruited primarily professional Mexican farm workers. This is reflected in the significantly higher median earnings for Mexican workers utilizing this source. Very few Mexican workers were recruited by unions.

Table O shows the relation between educational attainment and earnings for Mexican workers. When the student component is eliminated, educational background appears to have little effect on the earnings of Mexican farm workers, or those of the total farm labor force. In the total farm labor force the 15 percent who were high school graduates did show higher median earnings, largely due to the 20 percent of them, generally in managerial positions, who earned over $5,000.

Only seven percent of the Mexican farm labor force were high school graduates. While their median earnings were somewhat above those of Mexicans with less education, only five percent earned more than $5,000. This is slightly below the percentage of Mexicans with from one to seven years of education earning more than $5,000.

In general, the level of educational attainment of Mexican farm workers is below that of the farm labor force as a whole. Sixty percent of them did not complete the eighth grade compared with 46 percent of the total sample. About 80 percent of the farm workers with no formal education are Mexican.

All farm workers interviewed were asked what languages they could read. The information gained is of limited value since no attempt was made to find out how well the worker could read or to check the accuracy of his response in any way.

In Table P the workers' answers to this question are related to total California earnings. Ability to read English appears to have no important relationship to earnings. About 21 percent of the Mexican workers reported that they read only English. Median earnings of this group are very low. The majority of them appear to be short-term workers. It is probable that most of the Mexican students are in this category.

Median earnings are highest for the 37 percent who read only Spanish. This group probably contains more of the professional Mexican farm workers. It shows a relatively low percentage of workers earning less than $1,000 and the highest percentage of those earning $4,000 or more.

Illiterates, making up only three percent of the Mexican workers, had the second highest median earnings. Those workers who could read both English and Spanish had significantly lower median earnings, largely because of the high percentage, 43 percent, earning less than $1,000 in total California wages.

All workers interviewed were asked whether, on their last three farm jobs in 1965, they received training from the employer or already knew how to do the work when hired. In Table Q the answers given by

Mexican farm workers are related to toal California earnings. The patterns of earnings and median earnings are very similar for those workers who knew how to do their jobs when hired and those receiving training.

On 61 percent of the jobs covered, the workers reported they already knew how to perform the job when hired, while training by the

TABLE O

Amount of Total California Earnings by Education

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Education							
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1–7	Grade 8	Grades 9–11	Grade 12 or higher	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 [a](100.0%)	212 (9.8%)	285 (13.2%)	1,085 (50.1%)	240 (11.1%)	202 (9.3%)	142 (6.6%)	16
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	27.6	65.6	18.2	13.4	12.0	16.8	
$500–$999	14.3	7.8	24.9	11.6	18.0	20.1	10.0	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	23.5	4.6	22.7	34.6	28.8	22.7	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	17.9	4.9	17.5	16.2	17.8	21.6	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	11.5	0.0	15.9	7.5	13.6	16.3	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	6.9	0.0	8.7	7.3	2.5	7.7	
$5,000 and over	4.4	4.7	0.0	5.4	3.1	5.1	4.9	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,652	$405	$1,880	$1,445	$1,648	$2,017	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE P

Amount of Total California Earnings by Literacy

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Literacy							
	Total	English	Spanish	English and Spanish	English and other	Other	Cannot read any language	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 [a](100.0%)	451 (20.9%)	794 (36.7%)	848 (39.2%)	2 (0.1%)	0 0.0%)	68 (3.1%)	20
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	38.1	15.0	25.9	0.0	0.0	19.2	
$500–$999	14.3	20.0	9.2	17.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	17.0	24.6	21.9	100.0	0.0	34.3	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	7.4	21.4	14.8	0.0	0.0	19.0	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	10.3	16.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	12.6	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	5.2	8.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	7.3	
$5,000 and over	4.4	2.0	4.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$797	$2,058	$1,249	$1,750	0	$1,810	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE Q

Amount of Total California Earnings by Knowledge of Work

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Knowledge of work			
	Total	Knew how to do work when hired	Employer trained	None or unknown
Total, Number	*6,547	3,996	887	1,665
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	23.4	23.1	
$500–$999	14.3	15.0	14.3	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	25.2	22.6	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	16.9	19.9	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	11.3	11.3	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	5.5	4.2	
$5,000 and over	4.4	2.6	4.5	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,410	$1,416	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

* Total refers to number of jobs rather than number of individual workers.

TABLE R

Amount of Total California Earnings by Sick or Injured

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Sick or injured				
	Total	Sick and collected Disability Insurance	Sick and collected Workmen's Compensation	Sick and did not collect Disability or Workmen's Compensation	Never sick or injured
Total, Number	2,182 (100.0%)	44 (2.0%)	10 (0.5%)	213 (9.8%)	1,915 (87.7%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	24.3	0.0	0.0	21.6	25.3
$500–$999	14.3	4.2	18.0	15.0	14.5
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	53.0	58.1	27.8	20.6
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	13.8	11.5	12.5	16.4
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	23.5	12.4	14.0	11.8
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	2.7	0.0	4.6	6.9
$5,000 and over	4.4	2.7	0.0	4.5	4.5
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,775	$1,712	$1,499	$1,453

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

employer was received on about 14 percent of the jobs. On the rest, either the worker was not trained or this information was not given.

During the interviews workers were asked whether they had been sick or injured during the past year and, if so, whether they had collected any disability insurance or workmen's compensation benefits. In Table

R, the answers given by Mexican workers are related to total earnings in California. Only about two percent reported being ill or injured and receiving social insurance benefits. Another 10 percent reported being ill but receiving no benefits, while the great majority said they were never sick or injured during 1965.

The small group who received social insurance benefits had somewhat higher median earnings than the rest. This can be accounted for by the absence of workers earning less than $500 from these groups. About 22 percent of those who were ill or injured but received no benefits and about 25 percent of those who were never sick or injured earned less than $500.

In an effort to gain information as to the adequacy of medical care received by farm workers, all those interviewed were asked when they last visited a doctor. The answers given by Mexican workers are related to earnings in Table S.

Although about 88 percent of the Mexican workers reported they had never been sick or injured during 1965, 73 percent said they had visited a doctor within six months of the interview and another nine percent reported seeing a doctor within seven to 12 months before the interview. About 17 percent had not visited a doctor within the year and a small number reported they had never sought medical attention.

Those workers who had not seen a doctor recently or reported never having visited one had significantly higher median earnings than those who had seen a doctor within the past year. The latter group may contain a higher proportion of women and older workers, although the earnings patterns of the three significant groups do not vary a great deal. There is a higher percentage of workers earning $4,000 or more among those who had not seen a doctor in the past year.

TABLE S

Amount of Total California Earnings by Last Visited Doctor

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Last visited doctor					
	Total	Within six months of interview	7–12 months before interview	Over a year before interview	Never	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 [a](100.0%)	1,540 (72.6%)	190 (9.0%)	367 (17.3%)	25 (1.2%)	61
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	25.3	25.9	20.6	26.6	
$500–$999	14.3	15.5	14.6	10.9	0.0	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	21.1	24.5	24.2	34.9	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	16.2	14.6	12.9	21.1	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	12.0	12.7	13.0	13.4	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	5.4	4.2	14.0	4.1	
$5,000 and over	4.4	4.6	3.6	4.4	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,402	$1,378	$1,751	$1,799	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not known are excluded from computation of percentages.

Workers were also asked whether they had a regular family doctor. The answers given by Mexican workers are related to earnings in Table T.

About two-thirds of those who answered the question reported that they had a regular doctor. Their median income was well below that of the workers who had no regular doctor. The first group did contain a higher percentage of those, presumably short-term workers in California agriculture, earning less than $1,000. It is probable that the group reporting no regular doctor contained more migrant, professional farm workers with a permanent residence in Mexico.

Data on housing gained from the California Farm Labor Survey tell little concerning the adequacy of housing available to farm labor families and individual farm workers. Workers were asked what type of housing they had at their permanent address. They were also asked the number of rooms they had and whether there was indoor plumbing.

The data on types of housing utilized by Mexican farm workers is shown in Table U in relation to California earnings. Most of these workers, some 89 percent, reported living in houses. About five percent lived in apartments, about three percent in "other" types of housing such as barracks. Very few reported living in trailers, rooming houses, or other kinds of generally temporary housing. This distribution of types of housing does not differ significantly from that shown for the entire farm labor force.

Median income is much higher for the small number of Mexican farm workers living in rooming houses than for farm workers as a whole. This group contains no short-term workers earning less than $1,000. Median incomes for those living in apartment or "other", mainly on-the-ranch housing, are well above the median for all Mexican farm workers. The median income of those living in houses is depressed

TABLE T

Amount of Total California Earnings by Regular Doctor

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Tota learnings in California	Regular doctor			
	Total	Yes	No	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 [a](100.0%)	1,455 (67.1%)	713 (32.9%)	14
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	27.5	18.1	
$500–$999	14.3	16.1	10.5	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	21.0	24.5	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	13.8	19.8	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	10.8	15.3	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	5.2	9.7	
$5,000 and over	4.4	5.5	2.0	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,270	$1,866	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not known are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE U

Amount of Total California Earnings by Housing

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Housing								
	Total	House	Trailer	Apartment	Hotel	Motel	Rooming house	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 [a](100.0%)	1,922 (88.7%)	20 (0.9%)	113 (5.2%)	18 (0.8%)	2 (0.1%)	29 (1.3%)	64 (3.0%)	15
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	
$500–$999	14.3	13.7	18.2	20.5	44.9	100.0	0.0	11.7	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	21.6	39.1	24.1	31.1	0.0	20.1	21.4	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	15.3	31.0	22.4	18.2	0.0	13.0	26.0	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	11.0	6.7	29.7	5.8	0.0	13.9	21.6	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	6.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	53.0	5.7	
$5,000 and over	4.4	4.8	5.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,358	$1,871	$2,270	$1,217	$750	$4,354	$2,200	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not known are excluded from computation of percentages.

by the relatively high percentage of short-term workers (housewives, and students, and elderly people), earning less than $1,000.

It appears that professional Mexican farm workers predominate in the temporary types of housing as might be expected; families and, therefore more short-term workers, live in houses.

Mobile Mexican workers were asked what type of housing they utilized while working on jobs that required their staying away from home overnight. In Table V their answers are related to total California earnings. There are some differences in the pattern of types of housing used by mobile Mexican workers and that of mobile California farm workers as a whole.

While barracks are the most common form of mobile housing used by California farm workers, houses are more often used by Mexican workers. This must reflect the predominance of Mexicans among migrant worker families. Mexican workers reported staying in houses on 41 percent of the jobs they held away from home and in barracks on 28 percent of such jobs.

Mexican workers are less likely to live in trailers, cars, or tents, or to camp out. This simply may mean that mobile Mexican workers are less likely to own trailers, cars, and camping equipment.

The highest median earnings among Mexican mobile workers are those of workers, generally professional and traveling alone, who use various types of temporary housing. The lowest median earnings are those of Mexican workers living in houses, family units, hotels, or motels.

TABLE V

Amount of Total California Earnings by Mobile Housing

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Mobile housing										
	Total	Family unit	Barracks	House	Apartment	Hotel, motel	Rooming House	Trailer	Tent, car, camped out	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	[a]6,547 [b](100.0%)	67 (7.6%)	247 (28.0%)	359 (40.7%)	34 (3.9%)	57 (6.5%)	33 (3.7%)	5 (0.6%)	12 (1.4%)	69 (7.8%)	5,664
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	24.3	18.9	20.1	26.7	0.0	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.8	
$500–$999	14.3	18.6	13.3	16.8	30.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	18.2	7.4	
$1,000–$1,999	22.2	17.0	25.9	17.0	52.8	14.0	45.1	0.0	32.0	2.3	
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	25.9	17.5	25.9	17.3	13.7	24.7	50.0	32.8	23.5	
$3,000–$3,999	12.2	15.8	20.5	9.9	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	17.1	29.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.6	1.9	0.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	30.1	50.0	0.0	0.0	
$5,000 and over	4 4	1.8	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,472	$1,460	$1,761	$1,354	$1,531	$595	$2,233	$3,750	$1,997	$2,215	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Total represents a weighted one percent sample of worker's housing on his last three jobs away from home.

[b] Unknowns and workers who did not stay away from home overnight are excluded from computation of percentages.

PART IV

SPECIAL STUDY: STUDENTS IN THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE

LIST OF TEXT TABLES

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. During 1965 a special effort was made to recruit student farm workers. Most of these students worked for very brief periods but about 83,300 students did earn at least $100 in farm wages during 1965.
2. Almost three-quarters of the students with more than $100 in California farm earnings in 1965 did some farm work in 1966 as well.
3. Most student farm workers were fully employed on a seasonal basis only. About 90 percent had 15 weeks or less of full employment and 47 percent were fully employed for six weeks or less.
4. Most student farm workers were involved in direct production jobs with fruit and nut tree crops and vegetable crops providing most of the employment opportunities for students.

STUDENTS IN THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE

During 1965 a special effort was made to recruit students to work in California agriculture. Most of these student workers are among the more than one-quarter million people who did some farm work in 1965 but earned less than $100. The temporary student workers probably were important, in the aggregate, particularly for harvesting certain flash crops. As individuals, however, they had little attachment to the farm labor force. For most of them, 1965 probably was the only year in which they did farm work.

Those student workers included in the California Farm Labor Survey all earned more than $100 in farm wages in 1965. It is reasonable to expect that this group has a greater attachment to the farm labor force and a higher percentage of these young people do farm work during more than one year.

Table A shows that about 83,300 students earned more than $100 in California agriculture during 1965. About 60,200 of these students also had some farm earnings in 1966, so almost three-quarters of them did some farm work during at least two years. More than half, however, received most of their California earnings from nonfarm jobs even though they did enough farm work during both years to earn more than $100 in farm wages.

Five percent, or 4,100 students, had relatively permanent part-time or even full-time jobs on California farms and had earnings in all four quarters of 1965 and 1966. Another three percent had farm earnings in the same three quarters of both years. About 11 percent were seasonal workers in both years with earnings in the same one or two quarters.

Median California earnings of student farm workers in the survey were $443, and almost 89 percent had less than $1,000 in total California earnings. Median earnings, naturally, were well above this fig-

TABLE A

Amount of Total California Earnings by Employment in 1965 and 1966

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Employment in 1965 and 1966							
	Total	Farm work in 1965 not 1966	Farm work in four quarters of 1965 and 1966	Farm work in same three quarters of 1965 and 1966	Farm work in same two quarters of 1965 and 1966	Farm work in same quarter of 1965 and 1966	Other workers with farm work in 1966	Unknown
Total, Number	833 [a](100.0%)	223 (27.0%)	41 (5.0%)	22 (2.7%)	67 (8.1%)	26 (3.2%)	446 (54.1%)	8
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	58.2	61.7	31.9	100.0	52.0	74.1	56.3	
$500–$999	30.3	32.4	38.6	0.0	48.0	13.8	28.8	
$1,000–$1,999	8.6	4.4	21.8	0.0	0.0	7.0	11.4	
$2,000–$2,999	2.3	1.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	
$3,000–$3,999	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.5	
$4,000–$4,999	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	
$5,000 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$443	$424	$735	$300	$485	$370	$456	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

ure for those who did farm work in all four quarters of both years; this group shows median earnings of $735, and almost 30 percent earned more than $1,000.

Table B shows that all students surveyed were under 25 years of age and most of them, about 96 percent, were under 21 years of age. Student workers under 21 had median California earnings of $438, while the four percent who were older had median California earnings of $1,251. About 56 percent of the latter group earned more than $1,000 compared with only 10 percent of the younger students.

Most of the students taking farm jobs, about 90 percent, were male. Table C shows that male student farm workers had somewhat higher median California earnings than females. About 12 percent of the male students earned more than $1,000, compared with five percent of the female students. Almost two-thirds of the girls had from $100 to $499 in total California earnings.

In Table D the California earnings of student farm workers are shown by ethnic group. Anglo students make up 57 percent of the student farm labor force, although Anglo farm workers are only 44 percent of the farm labor force as a whole. A little more than one-third of the student farm labor force are Mexicans while this ethnic group forms 46 percent of the total California farm labor force. These figures simply reflect the fact that a higher percentage of young Anglos from 12 to 24 years of age are enrolled in schools or colleges, compared with young Mexicans.

Median California earnings of Anglo student farm workers are slightly higher than those of Mexican students. Median earnings of

TABLE B

Amount of Total California Earnings by Age

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Age				
	Total	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25 years and over	Unknown
Total, Number	833 [a](100.0%)	780 (96.1%)	32 (3.9%)	0 (0.0%)	21
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	
$100–$499	58.2	59.1	10.4	0.0	
$500–$999	30.3	31.0	33.5	0.0	
$1,000–$1,999	8.6	7.7	34.9	0.0	
$2,000–$2,999	2.3	2.0	10.3	0.0	
$3,000–$3,999	0.4	0.0	10.9	0.0	
$4,000–$4,999	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	
$5,000 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$443	$438	$1,251	0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE C

Amount of Total California Earnings by Sex

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number	833 (100.0%)	748 (89.8%)	84 (10.2%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	58.2	57.3	66.2
$500–$999	30.3	30.5	29.1
$1,000–$1,999	8.6	9.0	4.7
$2,000–$2,999	2.3	2.6	0.0
$3,000–$3,999	0.4	0.5	0.0
$4,000–$4,999	0.1	0.1	0.0
$5,000 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0
Median Earnings	$443	$449	$402

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

students in some other ethnic groups such as American Indians and Negroes are much higher but the samples of such student workers are too small to yield significant data.

In Table E the total California earnings of student farm workers are distributed by the geographic areas in which they received their highest earnings. The distribution shown is very close to that in the comparable table for the California farm labor force as a whole.

TABLE D

Amount of Total California Earnings by Ethnic Group

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Ethnic group								
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	833 *(100.0%)	476 (57.5%)	6 (0.7%)	284 (34.3%)	9 (1.1%)	33 (4.0%)	7 (0.8%)	13 (1.6%)	5
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	58.2	58.4	0.0	65.9	0.0	58.6	0.0	0.0	
$500–$999	30.3	30.1	67.5	24.6	81.2	30.8	0.0	100.0	
$1,000–$1,999	8.6	9.7	32.5	4.6	18.8	6.5	100.0	0.0	
$2,000–$2,999	2.3	1.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
$3,000–$3,999	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	
$4,000–$4,999	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
$5,000 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Medain Earnings	$443	$442	$870	$403	$808	$441	$1,250	$750	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

The San Joaquin Valley is the most important source of earnings for student farm workers as for the total California farm labor force with about 44 percent of the students receiving their highest earnings in this area. The Central Coast area is second in importance, the source of the highest earnings for 21 percent of the students, closely followed by the southern area and the Sacramento Valley. Only eight percent

TABLE E

Amount of Total California Earnings by Area

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Area					
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Residual area
Total, Number	833 (100.0%)	113 (13.6%)	369 (44.3%)	175 (21.0%)	105 (12.6%)	70 (8.4%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	58.2	62.7	51.0	49.9	79.9	77.5
$500–$999	30.3	20.1	36.2	41.5	10.5	17.8
$1,000–$1,999	8.6	14.1	7.9	8.6	7.5	4.7
$2,000–$2,999	2.3	1.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
$3,000–$3,999	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
$4,000–$4,999	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
$5,000 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Median Earnings	$443	$419	$492	$501	$350	$358

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

received their highest earnings in the residual, or mountain and North Coast area.

Median earnings of student workers were highest in the Central Coast closely followed by those in the San Joaquin Valley. Median earnings were below those of the total student sample in the Southern Area, the Sacramento Valley and the residual area. In the latter two areas, well over three-quarters of the student farm workers were in the lowest earnings category in the sample, $100 to $499 in total California earnings.

In Table F the total California earnings of student farm workers are related to the number of employers. It shows that 47 percent of these students worked for only one employer while 22 percent had two employers. The rest, about 31 percent, had earnings from three or more employers.

Median earnings were highest, $478, for those students who worked for only one employer and fell to $436 for those who worked for two. In general, the table shows that students did not increase their earnings by working for several employers. The median earnings of those who worked for three or more employers are depressed by the fact that about two-thirds of such students only earned from $100 to $499.

Table G shows the distribution of total California earnings of student farm workers by the type of crop in which they worked. The total on the table refers to crops, rather than to individuals, since some students worked in more than one different type of crop.

Fruit and nut tree crops with high demands for seasonal labor were the most important sources of farm jobs for students, providing 56 percent of such jobs. Median earnings of students working in fruit and nut tree crops were below those of the total sample, depressed by the 64 percent in these crops who only earned from $100 to $499. The median earnings of students in general farm and horitcultural

TABLE F

Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Employers

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Number of employers					
	Total	One employer	Two employers	Three employers	Four employers	Five or more employers
Total, Number	833 (100.0%)	393 (47.2%)	185 (22.2%)	117 (14.0%)	61 (7.3%)	76 (9.1%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	58.2	52.9	59.6	65.2	68.0	64.1
$500–$999	30.3	38.0	24.0	21.0	26.0	23.7
$1,000–$1,999	8.6	7.3	15.2	1.2	6.0	12.3
$2,000–$2,999	2.3	1.1	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0
$3,000–$3,999	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
$4,000–$4,999	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$5,000 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Median Earnings	$433	$478	$436	$407	$394	$412

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

jobs also were well below those of the total sample but the number working in such crops was very small.

Field crops and vegetables were also important sources of student farm jobs, providing about 31 percent of such jobs. Jobs in livestock accounted for about 10 percent of the jobs for students on California farms. Median earnings were highest in vegetable crops, followed by livestock and field crop earnings. Median earnings in all three types of crops were substantially above those for the total sample of student farm workers.

Table H relates total California earnings of student farm workers to the number of different types of crops in which they worked. Not surprisingly, it shows the student farm labor force to have less crop mobility, or versatility, than the farm labor force as a whole.

Most students, 69 percent, worked in only one type of crop while about 29 percent worked in two different types. The latter had median California earnings of only $395 compared to $459 for those who worked in only one type of crop. More than two-thirds of those who worked in two types of crops had earnings of from only $100 to $499. The small number of students who worked in three different types of crops had median earnings of $1,011, more than twice those of students who worked in only one type of crop.

Table I shows that most student farm workers were employed in direct production jobs on California farms. Very few were doing office work or performing such services as carpentry or truck driving.

The small sample of those providing facilitating services did show somewhat higher median earnings than students doing direct production jobs but the difference is not great. Those few who performed both kinds of jobs had median earnings about three times those of the total sample of student farm workers.

In Table J the total California earnings of student farm workers are related to weeks of full employment. It shows that about 90 percent of these students were fully employed only on a seasonal basis, having 15 weeks or less of full employment. Almost half, 47 percent, were fully employed for six weeks or less. Some students, about three percent of the sample, were fully employed for more than half the year.

Median earnings of student farm workers do increase significantly with the increase in weeks of full employment. They rise from $322 for those with less than six weeks of full employment to $2,045 for those with from 21 to 25 weeks of full employment. The pattern becomes uneven for those with more than 25 weeks of full employment but the numbers involved are very small.

Table K relates the total California earnings of student farm workers to weeks of partial employment. It seems to indicate that part-time jobs are not as important to these students as might be expected. Farm work probably does not lend itself to part-time jobs as well as work in the service sector. Seasonal full employment, rather than part-time employment, is more common for student workers. A few did have part-time jobs for more than half the year but 55 percent of the student farm workers had six weeks or less of partial employment. This is particularly significant in view of the prevalence of weeks of partial employment in field work, the type of farm work done by most student farm workers.

The pattern of median earnings shown in Table K is uneven. Median earnings of most student farm workers do rise with the increase in weeks of partial employment up to the category experiencing 16 to 20 weeks of partial employment. Thereafter the pattern is very uneven but the numbers involved are very small.

TABLE G

Amount of Total California Earnings by Crops in Which Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Crops in which worked						
	Total	Field crop	Fruit and nut tree	Vegetable	Livestock	General farm	Horti-cultural
Total, Number	[a]1,020 (100.0%)	161 (15.8%)	570 (55.9%)	154 (15.1%)	97 (9.5%)	18 (1.8%)	20 (2.0%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	59.7	56.3	64.0	49.4	51.7	76.4	69.4
$500–$999	28.8	32.0	26.6	38.7	28.5	11.8	9.1
$1,000–$1,999	8.9	10.4	6.6	10.6	14.3	11.8	21.5
$2,000–$2,999	1.9	0.0	2.6	1.3	2.2	0 0	0.0
$3,000–$3,999	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
$4,000–$4,999	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
$5,000 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Median Earnings	$435	$455	$413	$508	$487	$362	$388

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Total refers to number of crops worked rather than number of individual workers.

TABLE H

Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Crops in Which Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Number of crops in which worked				
	Total	One crop	Two crops	Three crops	Four or more crops
Total, Number	833 (100.0%)	574 (68.9%)	244 (29.3%)	15 (1.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
$100–$499	58.2	55.7	67.7	0.0	0.0
$500–$900	30.3	30.4	29.0	48.9	0.0
$1,000–$1,999	8.6	10.1	2.5	51.1	0.0
$2,000–$2,999	2.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
$3,000–$3,999	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
$4,000–$4,999	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
$5,000 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Median Earnings	$443	$459	$395	$1,011	0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE I

Amount of Total California Earnings by Type of Farm Work

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Type of farm work				
	Total	Farm service	Facilitating service	Both services	Unknown
Total, Number	833 *(100.0%)	782 (97.6%)	6 (0.7%)	14 (1.7%)	31
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	58.2	60.8	58.2	0.0	
$500–$999	30.3	28.8	0.0	29.4	
$1,000–$1,999	8.6	7.5	24.3	70.6	
$2,000–$2,999	2.3	2.3	17.5	0.0	
$3,000–$3,999	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	
$4,000–$4,999	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	
$5,000 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$443	$429	$444	$1,357	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE J

Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks of Full Employment

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks of full employment									
	Total	Less than six weeks	6–10 weeks	11–15 weeks	16–20 weeks	21–25 weeks	26–30 weeks	31–40 weeks	41–51 weeks	52 weeks
Total, Number	833 (100.0%)	392 (47.1%)	259 (31.1%)	95 (11.4%)	39 (4.7%)	23 2.8%)	6 (0.7%)	10 (1.2%)	3 (0.4%)	6 (0.7%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	58.2	90.1	43.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$500–$999	30.3	9.9	51.2	51.8	65.4	8.0	30.2	0.0	0.0	46.3
$1,000–$1,999	8.6	0.0	5.7	25.7	34.6	37.1	0.0	77.5	64.4	0.0
$2,000–$2,999	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	54.9	34.4	22.5	35.6	0.0
$3,000–$3,999	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	0.0	0.0	29.3
$4,000–$4,999	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3
$5,000 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Median Earnings	$443	$322	$568	$776	$882	$2,045	$2,287	$1,323	$1,887	$3,000

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE K

Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks of Partial Employment

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers Who Had $100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks of partial employment									
	Total	Less than six weeks	6–10 weeks	11–15 weeks	16–20 weeks	21–25 weeks	26–30 weeks	31–40 weeks	41–51 weeks	52 weeks
Total, Number	833 (100.0%)	456 (54.7%)	229 (27.5%)	52 (6.2%)	42 (5.0%)	16 (1.9%)	19 (2.3%)	14 (1.7%)	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.4%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	58.2	64.4	64.5	31.3	15.6	39.8	73.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
$500–$999	30.3	26.0	29.1	50.5	57.8	34.1	0.0	54.6	100.0	100.0
$1,000–$1,999	8.6	5.6	6.0	14.2	26.6	13.0	26.6	45.4	0.0	0.0
$2,000–$2,999	2.3	3.5	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$3,000–$3,999	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$4,000–$4,999	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$5,000 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Median Earnings	$443	$411	$410	$685	$798	$649	$372	$958	$750	$750

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

PART V

SPECIAL STUDY:
SOCIAL INSURANCE, WELFARE AND PENSIONS AS INCOME SUPPLEMENTS FOR FARM LABOR FAMILIES

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study suggests that most families headed by a farm worker are completely dependent upon wages for their family incomes. Welfare payments and other income supplements play a minor role in the support of such families. If family units headed by workers over 64 years of age are eliminated from consideration about 76.4 percent of farm labor families receive no income from such supplements.

The figures on which this study is based undoubtedly contain certain errors. The impact of such errors is difficult to estimate. These conclusions can be asserted with confidence only if further studies based on other sources produce similar results.

SOCIAL INSURANCE, WELFARE AND PENSIONS AS INCOME SUPPLEMENTS FOR FARM LABOR FAMILIES

Families headed by a farm worker are generally low income families. Estimates of total family income for 1965 for those families whose head earned $100 or more in California agriculture for that year show a median income of $3,444, not including the housing and other fringe benefits received by approximately one-fifth of such families.

Farm labor families are frequently large families. Table A, below, shows that about 29 percent include four or more dependents.

Some important considerations must be kept in mind in interpreting these data on family income.

1. Total family income figures are based on estimates given by the workers interviewed and undoubtedly are inaccurate in many cases. Only heads of household and single persons living alone were asked the total income of their households on the assumption they could give more accurate information than other family members.
2. Families included in the survey reflect the diversity of the farm labor force. Not all are headed by "professional" farm workers. Some family heads are elderly people with a limited attachment to the labor force. Others are nonfarm workers who did some farm work in 1965.
3. Not all are California families. In a number of cases the worker's dependents live in Mexico or in areas of the United States where the cost of living is not quite as high as in California.
4. Estimates of family income include cash income only. About 20 percent of these families receive fringe benefits from employers in the form of housing, food, or transportation.

All single persons living alone and heads of household interviewed were asked how much they or any member of their household received in 1965 from county welfare, private welfare, social security, veterans' pensions or private pensions. In addition, heads of household were asked how much was received from social insurance payments (unemployment insurance, State disability insurance, or workman's compensation) by members of their families other than themselves. This latter information for the respondents themselves is available in Department of Employment records.

With the exception of social insurance benefits received by the respondents, all these data on welfare, pensions and social insurance are drawn from the worker's memory of his family's income for the previous year. In addition, widespread criticism of welfare recipients may have made some workers reluctant to mention any income from county welfare or caused them to cite a figure lower than that actually received.

Table B shows the totals of these income supplements as percentages of total family income by the age of the respondent. As might be expected, single individuals living alone or heads of household under twenty years of age have the least dependence on such supplements; almost 90 percent of them receive none at all and only about one percent receive more than half their family income from these sources.

The percentage of those receiving more than half their family income from welfare, pensions or social insurance payments rises slowly and quite steadily up to age sixty-four. After sixty-four, there is an obvious increase with more than one-third relying on various income supplements for more than one-half their family income and about 57 percent receiving 30 percent or more from these sources.

TABLE A

Amount of Total Family Income by Number of Dependents [a]

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total family income	Number of dependents							
	Total	No dependents	One dependent	Two dependents	Three dependents	Four dependents	Five or six dependents	Seven or more dependents
Total, Number	1,653 (100.0%)	163 (9.9%)	442 (26.7%)	304 (18.4%)	264 (16.0%)	157 (9.5%)	211 (12.8%)	112 (6.8%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $1,000	3.6	0.0	5.8	5.1	0.8	1.2	7.2	0.0
$1,000–$1,999	8.8	10.3	13.2	10.6	5.0	8.5	4.1	3.3
$2,000–$2,999	16.5	15.0	19.8	16.5	19.4	9.4	12.0	17.7
$3,000–$3,999	21.4	13.3	22.0	19.7	16.9	25.1	28.7	27.1
$4,000–$4,999	15.7	17.8	12.8	10.2	20.4	24.2	14.9	17.6
$5,000–$5,999	12.2	12.2	10.9	12.3	10.1	12.4	11.1	23.2
$6,000–$6,999	8.2	9.5	7.0	11.5	10.0	10.0	3.4	3.8
$7,000 and over	13.5	21.8	8.6	14.1	17.3	9.2	18.5	7.3
Median Family Income	$3,444	$4,710	$3,429	$3,872	$4,508	$4,230	$3,953	$4,197

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

Table C shows these same data, income supplements as a percentage of total family income, by the area in which the household head received the greatest amount of his farm wages.

Farm worker families in the Southern area show the least reliance on income supplements. More than 80 percent received no payments from these sources while only two and one-half percent received more than half their family income in the form of these income supplements. Many dependent members of these families may have been nonresidents and ineligible for some types of benefits.

San Joaquin Valley area farm worker families had the highest rate of dependence upon income supplements. About 69 percent received no payments from these sources but more than 10 percent received over half their incomes from various income supplements.

TABLE B

Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Age

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Age	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total	2,612	100.0%	72.5%	8.8%	7.2%	4.6%	6.9%
Under 20 years	112	100.0	89.9	1.6	5.8	1.5	1.2
20–24 years	257	100.0	79.0	7.7	6.1	3.9	3.3
25–34 years	511	100.0	75.0	12.4	8.2	0.8	3.5
35–44 years	630	100.0	75.0	11.1	4.2	3.7	5.9
45–54 years	461	100.0	73.7	8.0	6.3	5.4	6.6
55–64 years	446	100.0	76.6	6.3	7.4	3.3	6.3
65 years and over	171	100.0	17.8	4.4	20.2	23.9	33.6
Unknown	26						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE C

Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Area

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Area	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total	2,612	100.0%	72.5%	8.8%	7.2%	4.6%	6.9%
Southern area	498	100.0	80.4	8.3	4.3	4.5	2.5
San Joaquin Valley area	1,147	100.0	68.8	7.5	7.7	5.7	10.3
Central Coast area	543	100.0	71.0	8.0	10.7	3.5	6.7
Sacramento Valley area	302	100.0	73.4	15.9	4.6	2.6	3.6
Residual area	121	100.0	79.7	9.1	4.3	4.0	2.8
Unknown	1						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

The figures for the Central Coast and Sacramento Valley areas show a rate of dependence on income supplements somewhere between those of the first two areas and in a pattern close to that for the total sample. Those families based in the residual, or mountain, area, are relatively less dependent on income supplements than those in any area other but the Southern. This may be explained, in part, by the type of agriculture dominant in the residual area which provides a higher percentage of the workers with year-round employment than do the types which prevail in the major agricultural regions.

Table D shows the relative dependence on income supplements among farm worker families by ethnic group. Figures given for the four major ethnic groups show no significant differences. While Negro farm worker families have a somewhat higher percentage receiving more than half their income from these sources, they also reported some 78 percent receiving no such income at all. This is well above the figure of 72 percent shown for the entire sample.

The records for Orientals other than Filipinos, for American Indians and for other ethnic groups show more distinct variations but here the samples are very small. Perhaps it is worth noting that American Indian farm labor families seem to have the lowest dependence on income supplements of any ethnic group (more than 81 percent reporting none at all) while they have the lowest median income of any ethnic group surveyed.

In Table E, dependence on income supplements is related to educational attainment. As might be expected, the small group still in school received virtually no income supplements from the public sources listed even though they were single and living alone or heads of household.

When the student group is removed from consideration, a mixed pattern develops under the influence of a number of factors. The percentage of those families receiving 30 percent or more of their income from income supplements does decrease steadily as the educational attainment of the family head rises. About 85 percent of the families headed by a high school graduate or person with some higher education received no income supplements and only about three percent received more than 30 percent of their incomes from these sources.

Those families whose head had less than an eighth grade education show a somewhat higher percentage receiving no income supplements when compared with the next highest groups, those who finished elementary school or had some high school. This may be explainable, at least in part, by problems of eligibility since some of the families headed by workers with little or no formal education live in Mexico. On the other hand, most elderly family heads have less than a high school education and are heavily dependent on income supplements.

Table F relates dependence on income supplements to the size of the family unit. A kind of pattern emerges from a study of those families receiving thirty percent or more of their incomes from various income supplements. In family units of one to two persons, about 12 percent received 30 percent or more of their incomes from these sources. The highest percentages of social security recipients are found in these one or two person family units. The slight drop in the percentages of families of from three to six persons heavily dependent on income

TABLE D

Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Ethnic Group

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Ethnic group	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total	2,612	100.0%	72.5%	8.8%	7.2%	4.6%	6.9%
Anglo	1,153	100.0	71.7	10.7	6.0	5.2	6.3
Negro	118	100.0	78.2	4.0	7.2	1.5	9.2
Mexican	1,086	100.0	72.2	8.1	8.9	3.1	7.7
Filipino	124	100.0	74.5	6.8	7.0	7.1	4.5
Other Oriental	32	100.0	61.4	5.1	8.8	20.4	4.3
American Indian	37	100.0	81.2	3.7	0.0	15.1	0.0
Other	11	100.0	42.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.7
Unknown	50						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE E

Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Education

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Education	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total	2,612	100.0%	72.5%	8.8%	7.2%	4.6%	6.9%
No education	150	100.0	71.0	3.8	8.3	5.0	11.9
Still in school	60	100.0	96.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Grades 1–7	1,107	100.0	70.0	7.6	8.3	5.4	8.6
Grade 8	363	100.0	64.0	13.9	6.4	4.3	11.4
Grades 9–11	472	100.0	69.8	14.0	5.8	5.9	4.5
Grade 12 or higher	437	100.0	84.4	5.3	7.1	2.0	1.2
Unknown	23						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

supplements may be accounted for, in part, by the fact that the heads of such families tend to be younger people and social security plays a minor role in their incomes.

Large families, those with seven or more members, show by far the highest rate of dependence on income supplements although they rarely receive social security benefits. About 21 percent of these large families received at least 30 percent of their incomes from these sources.

The column in Table F showing the percentage of families who received no income supplements follows no clear pattern. Families of seven or eight persons have the lowest rate of independence of income supplements, only about 58 percent receiving none at all, but this percentage rises to 62 percent for families of nine or ten persons and

TABLE F

Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Size of Family Unit

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Size of family unit	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total	2,612	100.0%	72.5%	8.8%	7.2%	4.6%	6.9%
1 person	734	100.0	77.0	4.8	6.9	6.4	4.9
2 persons	492	100.0	70.5	7.9	8.1	2.9	10.6
3 persons	346	100.0	76.3	10.2	5.5	2.8	5.2
4 persons	315	100.0	69.6	13.4	10.0	5.1	1.9
5 or 6 persons	413	100.0	75.3	10.7	5.1	4.3	4.6
7 or 8 persons	182	100.0	57.6	11.5	9.7	4.4	16.7
9 or 10 persons	89	100.0	62.4	12.6	4.8	0.0	20.2
11 or more persons	41	100.0	65.7	3.0	9.7	16.2	5.4

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

66 percent for those of eleven or more but it is still well below the percentages for small families of three persons or less. Again, some of these very large families may live in Mexico or other states and be ineligible for some types of benefits.

Table G showing the dependence upon income supplements by number of dependents in the family generally supports the conclusions drawn from Table F. The percentage of families receiving 30 percent or more of their incomes from income supplements increases definitely, if not steadily, from about four percent for family units with no dependents to about 21 percent for those families with seven or more dependents. Again, the percentage of families receiving no income supplements generally declines as the number of dependents increases but the pattern is not as clear.

TABLE G

Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Number of Dependents

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of dependents	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total	2,612	100.0%	72.5%	8.8%	7.2%	4.6%	6.9%
No dependents	208	100.0	76.9	10.5	8.7	2.4	1.5
1 dependent	513	100.0	68.4	11.2	7.4	3.2	9.8
2 dependents	330	100.0	77.7	6.8	5.9	3.2	6.4
3 dependents	304	100.0	72.0	12.6	8.4	5.0	1.9
4 dependents	171	100.0	68.2	11.9	8.0	5.0	7.0
5 or 6 dependents	234	100.0	64.6	9.5	7.1	3.2	15.6
7 or more dependents	120	100.0	64.1	10.0	4.8	7.4	13.8
Unknown	732						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table H shows dependence on income supplements by the number of wage earners in the family unit. Since more than two-thirds of the farm labor family units in the survey had only one wage earner and 93 percent had no more than two, the number of families in the sample with three or four wage earners is quite small. As might be expected, major dependence on income supplements decreases with the number of wage earners in the family.

TABLE H

Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Number of Wage Earners

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of wage earners	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total	2,612	100.0%	72.5%	8.8%	7.2%	4.6%	6.9%
1 wage earner	1,769	100.0	73.1	7.1	6.9	4.6	8.3
2 wage earners	669	100.0	70.7	13.1	7.1	4.8	4.3
3 wage earners	86	100.0	75.2	7.8	8.5	5.1	3.3
4 or more wage earners	84	100.0	69.9	12.0	13.3	2.2	2.6
Unknown	4						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table I, relating dependence on income supplements to potential, rather than actual, wage earners, presents quite the opposite picture. The number of families in the sample with seven or more persons over eleven years of age is too small to be considered. With these eliminated, the table shows that major dependence on income supplements

TABLE I

Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Family Members Over 11 Years of Age

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family members over 11 years of age	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total	2,612	100.0%	72.5%	8.8%	7.2%	4.6%	6.9%
1 person	11	100.0	85.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 persons	1,127	100.0	71.9	9.6	8.4	3.6	6.5
3 persons	306	100.0	71.3	9.5	5.0	3.2	11.1
4 persons	207	100.0	69.2	14.8	5.2	6.8	4.0
5 or 6 persons	198	100.0	64.8	12.4	6.1	1.6	15.1
7 or 8 persons	22	100.0	79.7	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0
9 or 10 persons	4	100.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	70.6	0.0
Unknown	737						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

does not decrease with the increase in the number of family members over eleven years of age. About 17 percent of the families with five or six potential wage earners received 30 percent or more of their incomes from various income supplements in contrast to about 10 percent of those families with two persons over eleven years of age.

Independence from income supplements also decreases with the number of potential wage earners, if families with seven or more persons over eleven years of age are left out of consideration. In evaluating these figures it should be remembered that not all family members over eleven years of age are potential wage earners or potential year-round wage earners. This group includes elderly people no longer able to contribute to family income, as well as students and housewives who have a limited attachment to the labor market.

Private Welfare and Pensions

A detailed analysis of the importance of income supplements to the incomes of farm labor families shows that private welfare services, pensions from private industry and military retirement benefits make too small a contribution to merit further study. The contributions of county welfare, social security and social insurance programs are of greater importance to farm labor families and of greater legislative interest.

County Welfare Programs

Heads of household and single persons living alone were asked how much they or their family received in county welfare payments during 1965. The resulting figures require the confirmation of further studies. They rely on the respondents' memory and their willingness to disclose dependence on welfare in the face of widespread criticism of welfare recipients.

Table J relates dependence on county welfare payments to the respondent's estimate of total family income. If these figures are accepted as reasonably accurate, they show that county welfare payments play no important role in the income of families headed by farm workers. Slightly more than seven percent of these families had income from this source; only about four percent relied on county welfare for 30 percent or more of their family income.

Reliance on county welfare does not effect median incomes in any obvious manner. While families who received no welfare payments show a median family income slightly below that for the total sample, the lowest median income listed is for those families who received from 30 to 50 percent of their incomes from this source.

Table K shows percentage of income derived from county welfare by the age of the head of household or single person living alone. The figures reveal an uneven pattern of dependence. Those family units headed by a person under twenty years of age rarely reported receiving county welfare. The majority in this category are single people not eligible for assistance under the most important welfare programs.

There is a definite increase in the rate of dependence for family units whose head is twenty to twenty-four years of age. This age group has the lowest percentage receiving no welfare at all and the

highest percentage receiving more than 30 percent of the family income from this source. At this age, a larger percentage of the respondents were married and many of these young family heads could have difficulty in finding employment through lack of the skills and contacts developed by older workers.

Dependence on county welfare decreases for the group of respondents from twenty-five to thirty-four years of age and then rises again for those age groups from thirty-five to fifty-four years of age. The

TABLE J

County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Amount of Family Income [a]

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total family income	County welfare as a percent of total family income					
	Total	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total, Number	2,352 (100.0%)	2,165 (92.0%)	44 (1.9%)	37 (1.6%)	39 (1.7%)	67 (2.8%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $1,000	7.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$1,000–$1,999	14.7	14.6	15.1	9.3	36.1	2.4
$2,000–$2,999	18.9	18.9	29.5	9.3	13.1	21.4
$3,000–$3,999	20.2	19.0	12.2	28.0	21.2	59.9
$4,000–$4,999	13.9	13.9	26.8	20.5	5.4	6.5
$5,000–$5,999	9.3	9.1	11.1	28.8	11.8	2.0
$6,000–$6,999	6.1	6.2	5.4	4.0	7.6	5.3
$7,000 and over	9.6	10.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.6
Median Family Income	$3,444	$3,396	$3,650	$4,507	$3,105	$3,690

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers who are not the head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

TABLE K

County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Age

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Age	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percen
	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
Total	2,726	100.0%	93.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	2.4%
Under 20 years	112	100.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24 years	261	100.0	89.7	2.0	1.7	4.1	2.4
25–34 years	525	100.0	93.3	1.5	1.8	0.9	2.6
35–44 years	654	100.0	90.6	2.4	1.0	2.7	3.4
45–54 years	482	100.0	90.4	2.4	3.0	0.6	3.7
55–64 years	473	100.0	98.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.
65 years and over	193	100.0	95.3	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.
Unknown	26						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

rate then drops to a low level for those from fifty-five to sixty-four and rises again slightly for those over sixty-four.

The increase in dependence on county welfare for families headed by workers from thirty-five to fifty-four year can be explained, in part, by reference to family size. Workers in these age brackets generally have more dependents than younger or older workers. Even for these families, less than 10 percent reported receiving county welfare and only about five percent received more than 30 percent of the family income from this source. Workers from fifty-five to sixty-four years of age most frequently are well established in the farm labor market and have less reliance on short-term employment. (The rate for older workers decreases due to lack of eligibility for Aid to Needy Children payments and increasing reliance on social security.)

Considered regionally in Table L, the figures for dependence on county welfare form a pattern very similar to that shown in Table C where dependence on all forms of income supplements is distributed on a regional basis. In the Southern and residual areas dependence on county welfare is rare. The same factors of ineligibility in the Southern area and a high percentage of year-round employment in the residual area, in all probability, are the important contributing factors.

In the San Joaquin Valley, farm worker families show the greatest dependence upon county welfare followed by the Central Coast and Sacramento Valley areas. Slightly less than 10 percent of the respondents in the San Joaquin Valley reported receiving some county welfare but the majority of these, almost seven percent of the total, received 30 percent or more of their income from this source. In the Central Coast, a little over three percent reported this level of dependence with very small percentages in the other areas.

Table M shows dependence on county welfare by ethnic group. Considering the four major ethnic groups only, Anglo and Filipino farm worker families rarely reported reliance on county welfare programs. The percentages of Negro and Mexican families receiving county welfare are somewhat higher. About eight percent of the Negro families

TABLE L

County Welfare as a Percent of Total Famliy Income by Area

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Area	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total	2,726	100.0%	93.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	2.4%
Southern area	517	100.0	98.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0
San Joaquin Valley area	1,203	100.0	90.1	1.2	2.1	2.0	4.6
Central Coast area	563	100.0	92.1	2.7	2.1	2.7	0.4
Sacramento Valley area	309	100.0	95.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Residual area	132	100.0	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Unknown	1						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

received such payments, all of them receiving 30 percent or more of their income from this source. While about 11 percent of the Mexican families received some welfare payments, a little less than six percent received 30 percent or more of their incomes from welfare.

The samples of other ethnic groups are very small. The American Indian and Oriental, other than Filipino, families in the sample reported receiving no county welfare. The majority of those families of "other" ethnic groups were heavily dependent upon welfare but the sample here is too small to have much meaning.

Differences in educational attainment are related to dependence on county welfare in Table N. When the student group is left out of consideration, the highest rate of dependence is found among those families headed by a worker who had some formal education but did

TABLE M

County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Ethnic Group

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Ethnic group	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total	2,726	100.0%	93.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	2.4%
Anglo	1,197	100.0	96.9	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.6
Negro	119	100.0	91.7	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.9
Mexican-American	1,146	100.0	89.2	2.4	2.7	1.6	4.1
Filipino	130	100.0	95.7	0.9	2.0	0.0	1.4
Other Oriental	32	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Indian	37	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	12	100.0	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0
Unknown	51						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE N

County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Education

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Education	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total	2,726	100.0%	93.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	2.4%
No education	178	100.0	93.0	0.0	2.9	0.9	3.2
Still in school	60	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grades 1-7	1,148	100.0	90.8	1.3	2.2	1.8	3.9
Grade 8	381	100.0	91.0	4.6	0.7	1.7	2.1
Grades 9-11	490	100.0	93.8	2.0	0.4	2.2	1.7
Grade 12 or higher	447	100.0	99.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
Unknown	23						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

not finish elementary school. Dependence on county welfare definitely decreases with educational attainment.

The group of households whose heads had no education shows a dependence on welfare equal to that of the total sample. Certain special considerations undoubtedly apply to this group. A higher percentage of older people not eligible for Aid to Needy Children benefits is in this group as well as a number of Mexican residents ineligible for assistance. There may be a greater gap between need and assistance given for this group than any other.

In Table O, income derived from county welfare is related to the size of the family unit. For purposes of this table and the following three, families headed by local workers are distinguished from those headed by migrants.

For families headed by purely local workers, dependence on county welfare increases steadily with the size of the family unit. The percent of those receiving some county welfare payments rises as does the percentage of heavily dependent families, those receiving 30 percent or more of their incomes from this source. The picture is reversed for those very large families of eleven persons or more but the sample of such families is very small.

For families headed by migrant workers the pattern of increasing dependence on welfare with the growth in family size is present but is very uneven. Large families are significantly less dependent on welfare than such families headed by local workers. Only about five percent of those families of from seven to ten persons received 30 percent or more of their incomes from this source compared to about 25 percent of families of the same size headed by a local worker. Very large migrant families of eleven or more persons again show a reverse trend but constitute a very small sample.

The problem of eligibility must be considered in seeking an explanation for the differences shown between local and migrant farm worker families. The majority of migrant workers do not travel with their families. In many cases these families reside in Mexico or in other states and receive no benefits in California. In other cases, California length-of-residence requirements made the family ineligible for welfare benefits.

Table P, relating reliance on county welfare to the number of dependents in the family unit, repeats the pattern shown in Table O although a little less evenly.

For families headed by local workers, resort to county welfare and heavy dependence on its programs, increases with the number of dependents, although the increases are not as even as those shown in Table O. For migrant farm worker families the pattern is not so clear, the trend toward increased dependence being reversed for those families with five or six dependents. Again, the factor of residence enters into explaining the lower rate of dependence among migrant families and the absense of an obvious pattern.

Dependence on county welfare among farm labor families is related to the number of wage earners in the family, in Table Q. For those families headed by local farm workers, dependence on county welfare rises rather than falls as the number of wage earners in the family increases. The differences, however, are not great. Families with four

TABLE O

County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Size of Family Unit

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Size of family unit	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total—Nonmigrant	1,812	100.0%	93.4%	1.3%	0.9%	1.2%	3.2%
1 person	396	100.0	98.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0
2 persons	384	100.0	98.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
3 persons	279	100.0	97.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.2
4 persons	233	100.0	96.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.3
5 or 6 persons	304	100.0	93.4	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.5
7 or 8 persons	140	100.0	69.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	20.1
9 or 10 persons	55	100.0	50.9	17.5	2.3	8.4	20.8
11 or more persons	21	100.0	85.4	5.8	0.0	8.8	0.0
Total—Migrant	914	100.0	92.6	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.0
1 person	346	100.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 persons	137	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 persons	87	100.0	92.8	2.1	3.0	2.1	0.0
4 persons	106	100.0	96.6	2.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
5 or 6 persons	130	100.0	82.6	3.0	4.2	6.6	3.7
7 or 8 persons	46	100.0	73.4	3.1	18.7	4.8	0.0
9 or 10 persons	38	100.0	82.3	12.4	0.0	0.0	5.3
11 or more persons	24	100.0	58.7	0.0	11.8	20.3	9.3

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

or more wage earners do show the smallest percentage receiving no payments at all but, among those receiving income from welfare, about two-thirds got less than 30 percent of their income from this source. Heavy dependence on welfare is higher, proportionately, for families with two or three wage earners.

The figures for families headed by migrant workers show the same pattern. They do indicate a somewhat greater tendency among families with one wage earner to receive some welfare when compared with families headed by local workers.

Table R relates dependence on county welfare to the number of potential wage earners in the family unit, that is, persons over eleven years of age. The number of families with seven or more such members is too small to be considered.

Families headed by local workers, as well as those headed by migrants, show increased dependence on county welfare as the number of family members over eleven years of age increases. It should be recalled that not all persons over eleven years of age are potentially major contributors to family income. A large family can reduce the housewife's attachment to the labor market and may include elderly people no longer in the labor market as well as young students with limited earning capacities.

It must be remembered that about 93 percent of the families surveyed reported no income from county welfare. In interpreting all the above tables referring to dependence on county welfare, conclusions, if any, are based on a very small number of cases.

Dependence on county welfare among farm worker families may be greater than the survey figures show and potential dependence certainly is greater. Families headed by farm workers are usually low income families, many of whom need income supplements. Many, however, are not eligible for welfare payments. Some who received such payments may have been reluctant to tell the interviewer. The experience with social insurance programs also indicates that many who are eligible for benefits do not apply.

TABLE P

County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Number of Dependents

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of dependents	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total—Nonmigrant	1,812	100.0%	93.4%	1.3%	0.9%	1.2%	3.2%
No dependents	170	100.0	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
1 dependent	408	100.0	98.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9
2 dependents	227	100.0	95.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.1
3 dependents	223	100.0	93.9	1.9	2.0	1.4	0.7
4 dependents	116	100.0	97.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1
5 or 6 dependents	193	100.0	74.4	1.9	2.4	3.4	17.8
7 or more dependents	75	100.0	62.3	14.4	1.7	8.6	13.1
Unknown	399						
Total—Migrant	914	100.0	92.6	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.0
No dependents	79	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1 dependent	132	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 dependents	111	100.0	94.7	0.0	3.7	1.6	0.0
3 dependents	89	100.0	86.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	3.4
4 dependents	61	100.0	66.0	7.7	5.6	14.1	6.6
5 or 6 dependents	52	100.0	83.9	5.3	10.8	0.0	0.0
7 or more dependents	46	100.0	73.2	0.0	7.2	15.3	4.4
Unknown	345						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE Q

County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Number of Wage Earners

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of wage earners	Total number	County welfare as a percent of total family income: Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–M percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total—Nonmigrant	1,812	100.0%	93.4%	1.3%	0.9%	1.2%	3.2%
1 wage earner	1,175	100.0	93.8	1.5	0.8	1.2	2.7
2 wage earners	524	100.0	93.0	0.8	0.7	1.1	4.3
3 wage earners	64	100.0	92.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	4.5
4 or more wage earners	43	100.0	86.6	5.4	3.7	4.3	0.0
Unknown	6						
Total—Migrant	914	100.0	92.6	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.0
1 wage earner	627	100.0	95.8	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.6
2 wage earners	191	100.0	87.4	1.0	3.0	7.0	1.6
3 wage earners	31	100.0	81.1	12.8	6.0	0.0	0.0
4 or more wage earners	64	100.0	82.3	7.2	7.0	0.0	3.4
Unknown	0						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE R

County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income By Family Members Over 11 Years of Age

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family members over 11 years of age	Total number	County welfare as a percent of total family income: Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total—Nonmigrant	1,812	100.0%	93.4%	1.3%	0.9%	1.2%	3.2%
1 person	5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 persons	846	100.0	95.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	2.0
3 persons	253	100.0	92.9	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.6
4 persons	157	100.0	89.6	0.0	1.8	3.3	5.3
5 or 6 persons	141	100.0	70.6	7.7	2.4	1.0	18.3
7 or 8 persons	10	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9 or 10 persons	3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	396						
Total—Migrant	914	100.0	92.6	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.0
1 person	6	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 persons	328	100.0	92.0	1.2	2.7	2.6	1.5
3 persons	71	100.0	91.5	0.0	6.0	2.5	0.0
4 persons	72	100.0	93.8	3.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
5 or 6 persons	66	100.0	77.8	6.6	6.5	2.7	6.3
7 or 8 persons	17	100.0	73.5	17.7	8.8	0.0	0.0
9 or 10 persons	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Unknown	351						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The role of Social Security in the incomes of families headed by a farm worker is of less legislative interest than the role of county welfare. As social insurance payments, Social Security costs have no direct budgetary implications for state or local government. In addition, the seven percent of such family units who do receive some Social Security generally are small, composed of one or two persons, usually, elderly, who have a limited attachment to the farm labor force. Social Security is not a significant income supplement for families headed by professional farm workers.

Table S illustrates the minor role played by Social Security in the incomes of families headed by farm workers. Only eight percent received Social Security payments. Slightly more than five percent depended on Social Security for 30 percent or more of their family income.

These family units heavily dependent on Social Security payments had median incomes well below the median for the total sample. These low median incomes reflect the low earnings of elderly farm workers many of whom have a limited attachment to the labor force.

Table T shows dependence on Social Security by the size of the family unit. Such dependence is most prevalent among single persons or small families of two or three persons.

About nine percent of the single farm workers received some Social Security. About seven percent received more than 30 percent of their incomes from this source. Almost 17 percent of the families of two persons received some Social Security with about 11 percent receiving 30 percent or more of their incomes from Social Security payments.

As the size of the family unit increases dependence on Social Security decreases steadily, reflecting the fact that these larger families are generally headed by younger persons.

Basically the same pattern is shown in Table U where dependents on Social Security is related to the number of dependents in the family. Social Security is most important to families containing one dependent. About 14 percent of such families received some Social Security and about nine percent received 30 percent or more of their family incomes from this source. Dependence on Social Security decreases rather steadily with an increase in the number of dependents, these larger families generally being headed by younger workers.

In Table V, dependence on Social Security is related to the number of wage earners in the family unit. Social Security payments are most important to family units with only one wage earner. About seven percent of such families received 30 percent or more of their incomes from this source. As might be expected, such payments are of little importance to families with two or more wage earners.

TABLE S

Social Security as a Percent of Family Income by Amount of Family Income

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Social security as a percent of family income					
	Total	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total, Number	2,352 (100.0%)	2,156 (91.7%)	7 (0.3%)	55 (2.3%)	54 (2.3%)	80 (3.4%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $1,000	7.4	7.3	23.1	0.0	12.2	16.4
$1,000–$1,999	14.7	14.0	0.0	5.7	32.1	24.0
$2,000–$2,999	18.9	18.2	0.0	14.0	44.1	27.2
$3,000–$3,999	20.2	20.1	18.8	35.8	8.6	20.6
$4,000–$4,999	13.9	14.2	0.0	25.8	0.0	8.2
$5,000–$5,999	9.3	9.9	26.9	0.0	0.0	1.5
$6,000–$6,999	6.1	6.3	17.0	11.3	0.0	0.0
$7,000 and over	9.6	10.0	14.2	7.5	3.0	2.0
Median Family Income	$3,444	$3,546	$6,250	$3,813	$2,098	$2,244

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
Workers for whom information is not available are excluded.

TABLE T

Social Security as a Percent of Total Family Income by Size of Family Unit

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Size of family unit	Total number	Total percent	Social security as a percent of total family income: 0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total	2,741	100.0%	92.9%	0.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.9%
1 person	746	100.0	91.4	0.2	1.7	4.2	2.5
2 persons	510	100.0	83.2	0.5	5.8	2.4	8.2
3 persons	368	100.0	94.3	0.3	0.9	1.1	3.4
4 persons	329	100.0	97.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.0
5 or 6 persons	451	100.0	97.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4
7 or 8 persons	193	100.0	97.9	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
9 or 10 persons	96	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 or more persons	48	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE U

Social Security as a Percent of Family Income by Number of Dependents

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of dependents	Social security as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total	2,741	100.0%	92.9%	0.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.9%
0 dependents	227	100.0	91.8	0.4	5.5	2.2	0.0
1 dependent	535	100.0	86.2	0.2	4.1	1.7	7.8
2 dependents	343	100.0	93.0	0.3	0.5	2.4	3.7
3 dependents	313	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
4 dependents	198	100.0	96.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.3
5 or 6 dependents	249	100.0	98.4	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
7 or more dependents	129	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	749						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE V

Social Security as a Percent of Family Income by Number of Wage Earners

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of wage earners	Social security as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10–29 percent	30–50 percent	51–100 percent
Total	2,741	100.0%	92.9%	0.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.9%
1 wage earner	1,812	100.0	91.0	0.2	2.1	2.2	4.4
2 wage earners	733	100.0	96.4	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.0
3 wage earners	94	100.0	95.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
4 or more wage earners	95	100.0	97.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Unknown	7						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

PART VI

SPECIAL STUDY:
FARM LABOR HOUSING

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Farm labor housing must be considered as a part of the broader problem of providing adequate housing for low income rural people.
2. California growers now provide the permanent housing for about one-fifth of the farm labor force and the temporary housing used by roughly one-half of the mobile farm workers.
3. Data from this survey are not an adequate basis for judging existing farm housing in California but do suggest that overcrowding is common.
4. While the development of adequate housing for migrant families has been a legitimate area of serious concern, the problem of housing migrant farm workers, purely in terms of numbers, is largely one of housing male, adult workers.

FARM LABOR HOUSING

Introduction

The California Farm Labor Survey was designed to provide an economic profile of the California farm labor force. It was not intended to include a survey of farm labor housing requirements. The slightly more than two thousand farm workers interviewed were asked some questions about their permanent housing and the type of housing they utilized as migrant workers, but the data gathered do not provide a satisfactory basis for judging the adequacy of this housing.

The workers interviewed were asked whether their permanent residence was a house, trailer, apartment or other type of housing, how many rooms it had, how many people lived in the unit, and whether it had indoor plumbing. No questions dealt with the age or condition of the unit. From the survey data, only the number of persons per room and the presence or absence of plumbing give any basis for judging the adequacy of the workers' housing.

It is even more difficult to make any generalizations about the housing needs of migrant farm workers. Of the 1451 members of the sample who were migrants, only 36 percent were interviewed. Survey workers were most successful in finding the higher income migrant workers but less than 30 percent in the lowest income categories were interviewed. As a result, the data on migrant workers, particularly low income migrants, are probably not very accurate in spite of careful weighting.

All migrant workers interviewed were asked about the type of housing they found while working away from home but were not asked about plumbing or the number of rooms. Only those migrants who were heads of household were asked whether other members of the family traveled with them, when they worked away from home. This group contains only 63 cases of migrant families of two or more persons, a very small sample from which to generalize.

With these important qualifications, the California Farm Labor Survey does provide some useful information on family size, income and location which should be helpful in determining farm labor housing needs. On the other hand, the study provides little information as to how these needs are being met.

There is no single farm labor housing problem. In one sense, farm labor housing must be considered as a part of the broader problem of providing adequate housing for low income rural people. In the narrower sense, it is an aspect of the problem of labor supply for California's agriculture. To attract and hold both permanent local workers and migrant workers, California growers must be concerned that housing needs, of such workers, are being met by the combined efforts of the public and private sectors including the growers themselves.

Family Income of Farm Worker Families

Data gained from the California Farm Larbor Survey, though admittedly inadequate, indicate that the problem of housing farm workers is primarily a problem of housing low income families. Only those members of the sample who were heads of household were asked to estimate total family income for 1965. About 42 percent of the sample (representing 204,200 workers in California agriculture) were heads of household living with others; about 16 percent lived alone. All workers interviewed were asked the number of people living in their household, and their answers showed that 42 percent lived in family units of five or more persons.

TABLE A

Amount of Total Family Income by Size of Family Unit [a]

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total family income	Size of family unit								
	Total	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons
Total, Number	2,355 (100.0%)	709 (30.1%)	434 (18.4%)	284 (12.1%)	294 (12.5%)	363 (15.4%)	155 (6.6%)	80 (3.4%)	36 (1.5%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $1,000	7.5	16.6	5.9	5.4	0.7	2.8	4.6	0.0	0.0
$1,000–$1,999	14.6	28.3	15.0	7.6	8.0	7.3	2.3	4.7	0.0
$2,000–$2,999	18.9	24.4	19.4	18.6	19.3	11.7	11.7	20.1	5.9
$3,000–$3,999	20.2	17.3	20.4	24.0	15.1	20.8	30.4	29.1	13.8
$4,000–$4,999	13.9	9.6	16.5	7.2	19.9	17.7	12.8	22.6	15.3
$5,000–$5,999	9.3	2.4	8.2	13.7	12.1	12.6	12.3	15.2	38.9
$6,000–$6,999	6.1	1.3	3.8	12.2	12.4	8.3	6.0	1.3	17.6
$7,000–$7,999	9.6	0.1	10.8	11.4	12.5	18.8	20.0	7.2	8.5
Median Family Income	$3,444	$2,215	$3,373	$3,772	$4,427	$4,391	$4,199	$3,898	$5,385

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers who are not the head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

Table A shows an estimated median family income of $3,444 for these households covered by the Farm Labor Survey. This figure refers only to cash income. About one-fifth of the workers lived in on-the-ranch housing. The figures in Table A are based on the worker's estimate of family cash income but housing and other fringe benefits received by farm workers are not included.

Most farm worker families appear to have little prospect of becoming owners of adequate homes. Only about one-quarter of them have cash incomes in excess of $5,000. Low incomes plus the prospect of lengthy periods of unemployment for many make them unattractive clients for mortgage lenders.

Permanent Housing

All workers interviewed were asked about the type of housing at their permanent address, the number of rooms and whether the unit had indoor plumbing. Table B shows the type of housing utilized but tells very little due to the diversity of the California farm labor force.

Table C showing the type of housing utilized by families headed by a farm worker, is more informative although it is based on a much smaller sample and relies on worker's estimates of total family income.

Higher income families are more likely to live in houses while low income families more frequently live in apartments, motels or labor camps. Very few families with incomes over $5,000 listed trailers, motels, rooming houses or camps as their permanent addresses.

Table D provides a regional breakdown of types of housing. Regional variations do not appear to be signficant. The slightly higher percentage of farm labor housing in Central Coastal area listed as "other" probably indicates that a greater percentage gave farm labor camps as a permanent address in that area. The table emphasizes the importance of the San Joaquin Valley as the source of the largest pool

TABLE B

Type of Permanent Housing by Amount of Total California Earnings

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Total California earnings							
	Total	$100–$499	$500–$999	$1,000–$1,999	$2,000–$2,999	$3,000–$3,999	$4,000–$4,999	$5,000 and over
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	1,235 (25.4%)	785 (16.1%)	969 (19.9%)	667 (13.7%)	505 (10.4%)	336 (6.9%)	371 (7.6%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
House	86.0	91.2	86.2	82.1	80.4	80.8	87.3	94.9
Trailer	2.0	1.4	2.0	3.3	2.1	2.9	0.9	0.9
Apartment	5.7	4.7	5.3	5.7	7.5	9.3	3.3	3.1
Hotel or Motel	1.1	0.0	2.2	2.6	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.0
Rooming House	1.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	2.6	1.1	4.5	0.3
Other	3.3	2.7	2.8	3.5	5.5	5.3	1.9	0.9
Unknown	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE C

Type of Permanent Housing by Amount of Total Family Income [a]

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Total family income								
	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000–$1,999	$2,000–$2,999	$3,000–$3,999	$4,000–$4,999	$5,000–$5,999	$6,000–$6,999	$7,000 and over
Total, Number	2,356 (100.0%)	178 (7.5%)	345 (14.6%)	445 (18.9%)	475 (20.2%)	327 (13.9%)	218 (9.3%)	144 (6.1%)	225 (9.6%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
House	79.9	67.9	67.2	72.1	80.6	86.5	91.7	89.0	95.0
Trailer	3.1	2.0	2.7	5.7	3.7	2.1	2.8	0.8	0.6
Apartment	7.5	10.6	11.7	9.1	7.7	3.6	3.9	10.1	3.0
Hotel or Motel	1.8	7.5	4.3	2.1	.06	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rooming House	2.1	1.0	3.8	3.8	1.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other	5.6	10.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	2.9	1.5	0.0	0.9

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers who are not the head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

TABLE D

Type of Permanent Housing by Area

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Area						
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Residual area	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	857 (17.6%)	2,236 (45.9%)	957 (19.7%)	515 (10.6%)	301 (6.2%)	1
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
House	86.0	85.7	89.0	81.6	81.5	87.0	
Trailer	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	4.0	1.3	
Apartment	5.7	8.1	3.5	7.3	7.6	6.5	
Hotel or Motel	1.1	0.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.0	
Rooming House	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.3	0.7	0.6	
Other	3.3	1.7	3.5	4.6	3.5	2.6	
Unknown	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

of farm labor with about 46 percent giving permanent addresses in that area.

Table E compares the permanent housing of local workers with the type of housing listed by migrants as a permanent address. The great majority of local workers, as might be expected, live in houses while migrants are more likely to live in apartments, motels, labor camps or other forms of more temporary housing.

TABLE E

Type of Permanent Housing by Stability

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Stability		
	Total	Nonmigrant	Migrant
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	3,417 (70.2%)	1,451 (29.8%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
House	86.0	89.7	77.4
Trailer	2.0	2.1	2.0
Apartment	5.7	4.6	8.2
Hotel or Motel	1.1	0.7	2.1
Rooming House	1.2	0.8	2.2
Other	3.3	2.0	6.5
Unknown	0.6	0.2	1.6

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table F shows the distribution of types of permanent housing for all farm workers by ethnic group. No really significant variations appear except that these figures emphasize the older, professional character of the Filipino group. There are fewer students or other short-term farm workers among the Filipino workers. Filipino, compared to other workers are more likely to be single, or to have left their families at home. A far higher percentage, (22 percent), live in on-the-ranch housing such as barracks or labor camps.

Home Ownership

The figures on home ownership given in Table G show that about one-third of the farm labor force live in family-owned homes or trailers. A somewhat higher percentage, 38 percent, are renters; 79 percent of whom rent houses and 14 percent apartments. About 28 percent live in on-the-ranch housing or have other living arrangements.

Adequacy of Permanent Housing

All workers interviewed were asked the number of people living with them and the number of rooms at their permanent address. The responses are shown in Table H.

These figures seem to indicate that overcrowded housing is a significant problem for farm labor families. There are few cases of families of three or more persons living in one room but about 12 percent of the families of five or more persons live in three rooms or less. About 36 percent of those very large families with nine or more members live in four rooms or less. The figures given in Table I below indicate that most of this overcrowding is among families who live in houses rather than in other types of dwellings.

Table I shows the distribution of types of permanent housing by size of the family unit. The percentage of those families living in houses clearly increases with the size of the family unit. Almost all those families with four or more persons live in houses although there are a few large families living in apartments, rooming houses or labor camps.

TABLE F

Type of Permanent Housing by Ethnic Group

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Ethnic group								
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican-American	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	2,088 (43.7%)	158 (3.3%)	2,182 (45.6%)	164 (3.4%)	101 (2.1%)	60 (1.3%)	27 (0.6%)	87
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
House	86.0	85.5	81.2	88.1	69.6	88.5	94.5	88.1	
Trailer	2.0	3.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	
Apartment	5.7	6.4	6.2	5.2	3.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	
Hotel or Motel	1.1	0.8	6.1	0.9	1.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	
Rooming House	1.2	0.7	4.1	1.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.9	21.9	2.6	2.3	11.9	
Unknown	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE G

Type of Permanent Housing by Form of Occupancy

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Form of occupancy				
	Total	Rent	Own	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	1,848 (38.3%)	1,633 (33.8%)	1,347 (27.9%)	39
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
House	86.0	78.6	96.8	85.6	
Trailer	2.0	1.0	3.2	2.1	
Apartment	5.7	14.1	0.0	1.0	
Hotel or Motel	1.1	2.7	0.0	0.2	
Rooming House	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.9	
Other	3.3	1.1	0.0	10.1	
Unknown	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE H

Number of Rooms by Size of Family Unit

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of rooms	Size of family unit: Total	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	762 (16.0%)	690 (14.5%)	627 (13.2%)	683 (14.3%)	1,039 (21.8%)	589 (12.4%)	247 (5.2%)	123 (2.6%)	107
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
One room	3.7	18.4	1.5	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	
Two Rooms	4.8	15.4	5.3	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	4.7	1.2	
Three Rooms	10.5	13.2	14.4	10.6	6.9	10.7	9.2	2.2	7.0	
Four Rooms	21.4	16.1	26.3	26.8	17.4	19.6	17.5	33.4	17.8	
Five Rooms	24.5	12.3	30.9	29.0	26.2	24.0	29.1	16.9	39.4	
Six Rooms	16.6	4.8	12.5	15.2	26.9	18.7	18.1	24.2	18.2	
Seven or more	12.7	4.1	6.2	10.8	18.1	20.5	17.9	10.9	5.4	
Unknown	5.7	15.8	2.9	2.6	1.2	4.2	5.1	7.0	10.9	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE I

Type of Permanent Housing by Size of Family Unit

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Size of family unit: Total	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	762 (16.0%)	690 (14.5%)	627 (13.2%)	683 (14.3%)	1,039 (21.8%)	589 (12.4%)	247 (5.2%)	123 (2.6%)	107
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
House	86.0	54.3	82.6	88.8	96.4	95.2	94.6	97.4	100.0	
Trailer	2.0	3.7	5.1	3.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Apartment	5.7	9.3	10.8	6.9	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.1	0.0	
Hotel or Motel	1.1	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Rooming House	1.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Other	3.3	16.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	
Unknown	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computations of percentages.

On the other hand, just slightly more than half of those workers living alone live in houses and about 17 percent live in barracks, labor camps or other forms of housing. Trailers and apartments are most frequently utilized by families of two persons.

Table J shows that about 5 percent of the housing utilized by farm workers has no indoor plumbing. In Table K the figures indicate that most housing without plumbing consists of small units of four rooms

or less. Many of the one-room units without plumbing may be in rooming houses or hotels.

On-the-Ranch Housing

About 20 percent of the farm labor force live in on-the-ranch housing. Data on family income was obtained only for about half of this group from questions asked from heads of household. Table L relates these estimates of family income to the type of on-the-ranch housing provided.

The great majority of those families earning $4,000 or more and living in on-the-ranch housing live in houses. For low income families (some of whom are one-person families) on-the-ranch housing more often means labor camps or other types of housing. Slightly more than half those families with less than $1,000 income have houses while 48 percent live in other kinds of units. The percentage living in houses rises steadily with family income while the percentage of those with other types of housing generally declines.

Table M shows the percentage distribution of on-the-ranch housing by ethnic group. The samples in the case of some ethnic groups are too small to have much meaning. In general, the distribution of types of on-the-ranch housing follows the distribution of types of housing for the entire sample shown in Table F. Anglo workers appear to have on-the-ranch housing more often than Mexican workers and are provided with houses rather than other types of on-the-ranch housing more frequently than are their Mexican counterparts. The figures reflect the higher proportion of Anglo workers in managerial positions or year-round jobs in livestock and general farming work.

Table N provides a breakdown of types of on-the-ranch housing by region. On-the-ranch housing is most frequently provided in the San Joaquin Valley, the area with the most farm jobs and the largest pool of farm workers. It is relatively rare in the Sacramento Valley and the Southern Area although 10 percent of the farm labor force re-

TABLE J

Type of Permanent Housing by Plumbing

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Plumbing			
	Total	Plumbing	No plumbing	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 *(100.0%)	4,497 (95.5%)	214 (4.5%)	156
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
House	86.6	87.7	60.6	
Trailer	2.0	1.5	13.5	
Apartment	5.7	5.8	4.1	
Hotel or Motel	1.1	1.2	0.0	
Rooming House	1.2	1.1	3.0	
Other	3.3	2.6	18.8	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE K

Number of Rooms by Plumbing

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of rooms	Plumbing			
	Total	Plumbing	No plumbing	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	4,497 (95.5%)	214 (4.5%)	156
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
One Room	3.7	2.7	26.8	
Two Rooms	4.8	4.4	17.0	
Three Rooms	10.5	10.6	16.7	
Four Rooms	21.4	21.8	28.0	
Five Rooms	24.5	26.2	1.7	
Six Rooms	16.6	17.8	2.2	
Seven or More	12.7	13.7	1.5	
Unknown	5.7	2.7	6.1	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE L

Type of On-the-Ranch Housing by Amount of Total Family Income [a]

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of housing	Total family income								
	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000–$1,999	$2,000–$2,999	$3,000–$3,000	$4,000–$4,999	$5,000–$5,999	$6,000–$6,999	$7,000 and over
Total, Number	497 (100.0%)	12 (2.4%)	46 (9.3%)	113 (22.7%)	110 (22.1%)	96 (19.3%)	52 (10.5%)	30 (6.0%)	38 (7.6%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
House	78.3	52.3	59.4	70.3	73.6	91.0	87.4	92.1	91.7
Trailer	5.0	0.0	7.4	9.7	5.8	0.0	6.1	4.0	0.0
Apartment	1.6	0.0	8.5	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
Other	15.1	47.7	24.7	18.3	19.6	9.0	6.5	0.0	8.3

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

TABLE M

Type of On-the-Ranch Housing by Ethnic Group

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of housing	Ethnic group								
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican-American	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	936 [a](100.0%)	433 (47.1%)	9 (1.0%)	389 (42.3%)	41 (4.5%)	33 (3.6%)	8 (0.9%)	9 (1.0%)	16
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
House	87.0	91.0	100.0	86.5	50.9	88.6	82.2	85.4	
Trailer	3.1	4.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Apartment	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	
Other	8.7	4.4	0.0	9.3	49.1	7.9	17.8	14.6	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

ceived the largest amount of their earnings in the Sacramento Valley and 18 percent in the Southern Area. Only 5 percent of the farm labor force received their highest earnings in the residual area, yet there is more on-the-ranch housing provided here than in either the Sacramento Valley or the Southern area. This difference probably is based on the important role of dairy and beef cattle industries in the residual area with their need for year-round employees for whom other housing is not easily available.

A few clear regional variations in types of housing are apparent. In the Southern Area, houses are provided less frequently than in the rest of the state with about 78 percent of the on-the-ranch housing being of this type while 11 percent of the on-the-ranch housing in this area is in trailers.

TABLE N

Type of On-the-Ranch Housing by Area

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of housing	Area					
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Residual area
Total, Number	936 (100.0%)	100 (10.7%)	434 (46.4%)	202 (21.6%)	67 (7.2%)	132 (14.1%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
House	87.0	78.1	89.0	82.4	84.3	95.5
Trailer	3.1	10.9	2.4	2.6	4.4	0.0
Apartment	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.5	3.4	0.0
Other	8.7	9.8	7.2	14.5	7.8	4.5

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

No striking differences are apparent in the types of on-the-ranch housing utilized when the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valley areas are compared. In the Central Coast area, barracks and other labor camp housing is more common than in other areas, 14 percent of the on-the-ranch housing being of this type. In the residual area almost all on-the-ranch housing is in the form of houses.

Migrant Housing

Survey data indicate there were about 145,100 migrant workers with more than $100 in California farm earnings in 1965. About 40 percent, or 58,000, were heads of households living with others. Of these, only 8,600, or about 15 percent, took members of their families with them when traveling to work away from their home areas.

Table O provides the survey data on the family incomes of families who moved, as families, in order to work in California agriculture. The large figure in the "unknown" column on the left includes all non-migrant workers and those migrant workers not heads of household. Only those who were heads of their households were asked to estimate total family income.

Undoubtedly these figures are somewhat distorted due to the difficulties encountered in locating and interviewing migrant workers, particularly those with low earnings in California. Making allowances for such distortion, it still appears that most migrants travel with adult friends or relatives or travel alone. Much of the discussion of migrant housing needs has concentrated on the migrant family, including dependent children. The welfare of such families certainly is a serious area of concern but the problem of housing migrant farm workers, purely in terms of numbers, is largely one of housing male, adult work-

TABLE O

Amount of Total Family Income by Size of Mobile Family Unit [a]

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total family income	Size of mobile family unit								
	Total [a]	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons
Total, Number	239 (100.0%)	176 (73.9%)	7 (2.8%)	22 (9.4%)	6 (2.3%)	12 (5.0%)	5 (1.9%)	9 (3.8%)	2 (0.8%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $1,000	3.7	4.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$1,000–$1,999	15.7	18.8	34.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$2,000–$2,999	26.2	17.5	18.8	74.5	63.6	72.6	32.4	0.0	0.0
$3,000–$3,999	23.0	27.8	0.0	8.5	36.4	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0
$4,000–$4,999	11.8	13.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	21.1	0.0
$5,000–$5,999	6.6	5.9	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	33.0	22.2	0.0
$6,000–$6,999	7.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.0	100.0
$7,000 and over	5.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	34.4	0.0
Median Family Income	$3,444	$3,304	$1,328	$2,745	$2,812	$2,845	$5,536	$5,300	$6,500

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not known and those who were not a head of household are excluded. There were 4,628 such workers.

ers. It is possible that more migrant workers would bring their families to work on California farms if better family housing were easily available.

The survey data on types of housing used by migrant workers, like that on permanent housing, provide no real basis for judging the adequacy of that housing. All workers who moved from their homes to work in California agriculture were asked what type of housing they stayed in on the last three jobs in 1965 which required their being away from home overnight. No attempt was made to judge the condition of these accommodations, or to find out if the worker considered them satisfactory.

Table P shows the kind of housing used by mobile farm workers on a total of 156,000 jobs and relates this data to the total California earnings of the workers surveyed. Many of these migrant workers certainly had earnings out of California. This fact makes it difficult to formulate conclusions (from this data) about the type of housing used by workers in various income categories.

Almost two-thirds of the jobs surveyed had migrant workers living either in barracks or houses, that were rented or provided by the grower. Those who lived in tents, their cars, or camped out generally had low earnings in California. Family units in farm labor camps and hotel or motel rooms provided the housing for a greater percentage of those with median earnings below that shown for the total sample, than for those with higher median California earnings. Rooming houses, trailers and barracks were used to a greater extent by those with the highest median earnings in California, presumably the more professional members of the farm labor force.

TABLE P

Amount of Total California Earnings by Type of Housing on Last Three Jobs

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mobile Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Type of housing utilized by the mobile worker									
	Total	Family unit	Barracks	House	Apartment	Hotel, motel	Rooming house	Trailer	Tent, car, camped out	Other
Total, Number	[a]1,560 (100.0%)	94 (6.0%)	512 (32.8%)	463 (29.7%)	99 (6.3%)	96 (6.2%)	50 (3.2%)	58 (3.7%)	42 (2.7%)	145 (9.3%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100–$499	22.6	22.5	21.8	22.5	28.3	27.8	13.3	0.0	36.4	27.3
$500–$999	15.9	22.7	13.9	18.8	10.2	16.6	0.0	19.8	21.6	14.9
$1,000–$1,999	20.5	18.4	21.2	19.4	32.5	16.3	29.5	10.3	28.0	16.1
$2,000–$2,999	23.0	21.1	19.0	26.4	20.1	24.6	16.2	65.6	9.2	17.5
$3,000–$3,999	13.3	11.3	21.7	8.3	4.0	7.3	21.4	0.0	4.8	18.2
$4,000–$4,999	3.0	2.7	1.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	19.7	4.3	0.0	0.7
$5,000 and over	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
Median Earnings	$1,559	$1,165	$1,771	$1,472	$1,517	$1,242	$2,521	$2,267	$814	$1,560

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Total represents a weighted one percent sample of the worker's housing on his last three jobs away from home. Unknowns and workers who did not stay away from home overnight are excluded.

Table Q distributes these same data by the area in which the migrant worker received his highest earnings or had his base. Unfortunately, no table is available showing the distribution of types of housing utilized by areas in which jobs for migrant workers were located. Hopefully, there is enough of a correlation to give this table some meaning.

The table seems to suggest that barracks and houses, the most frequently used forms of housing for migrant farm workers, are available throughout the State in roughly the same proportion as the supply of farm jobs. The use of other types of housing shows some regional variations.

TABLE Q

Type of Housing Utilized by the Mobile Worker on His Last Three Jobs by Area

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mobile Workers With $100 or More Farm Earnings in 1965

Area where worker obtained his highest earnings	Type of housing utilized by the mobile worker									
	Total	Family unit	Barracks	House	Apartment	Hotel, motel	Rooming house	Trailer	Tent, car, camped out	Other
Total, Number	*1,560 (100.0%)	94 (6.0%)	512 (32.8%)	463 (29.7%)	99 (6.3%)	96 (6.2%)	50 (3.2%)	58 (3.7%)	42 (2.7%)	145 (9.3%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Southern area	21.7	19.3	25.1	18.2	29.6	43.8	8.3	33.1	5.8	7.9
San Joaquin Valley area	49.2	73.3	40.9	54.1	57.0	18.4	60.0	66.9	52.6	53.5
Central Coast area	18.6	5.3	21.5	17.9	3.6	32.9	18.5	0.0	23.4	23.5
Sacramento Valley area	8.1	0.0	10.5	7.9	7.6	5.0	13.3	0.0	18.2	5.2
Residual area	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

* Total represents a weighted one percent sample of the worker's housing on his last three jobs away from home. Unknowns and workers who did not stay away from home overnight are excluded.

Workers based in the Southern area more often lived in hotels, motels or trailers while working away from home than those from other areas. Living in tents, cars, or rooming houses and camping out were relatively rare in this area. Utilization of other types of housing tended to follow the statewide pattern.

The San Joaquin Valley is the most important source of farm jobs in California and contains the largest pool of farm labor. Almost half the migrant workers interviewed received the largest amount of their farm wages in this area.

Family units in farm labor camps provided a more important source of migrant farm worker housing in the San Joaquin Valley than in any other major agricultural region of the State. Also, trailers, rooming houses and apartments, relatively, were more often utilized than in other areas. Hotels and motels, on the other hand, played a less important role.

In the Central Coast area, hotels, motels, tents, cars, camping out and other forms of very temporary housing were more frequently used

by farm workers than in the other major areas. Family units, apartments and trailers were relatively unimportant in providing housing for migrant farm workers.

The number of migrant workers receiving their highest earnings in the Sacramento Valley or in the residual area is too small to serve as a basis for detailed conclusions. Family units in farm labor camps and trailer housing appear unimportant as housing for migrant farm workers in the Sacramento Valley. Tents, cars and rooming houses may be relatively more important than in most other regions.

PART VII

APPENDIX

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following definitions explain the terms used in the tables of this report. They may be simplifications of official definitions, and they are not necessarily the legal definitions. Some definitions pertain only to this study.

Area (Economic): The State was divided into five major areas. Each worker was classified into one of these areas according to where he earned the largest amount of his 1965 farm earnings.

Central Coast Area: Includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Ventura Counties.

Sacramento Valley Area: Includes Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sacramento, Shasta, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba Counties.

San Joaquin Valley Area: Includes Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties.

Southern Area: Includes Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties.

Residual Area: Includes Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Del Norte, El Dorado, Humboldt, Inyo, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity, and Tuolumne Counties.

Area (Migratory): For purposes of counting the number of areas in which mobile workers had employment, as presented in Table E, each county outside of the workers' local area (which could include more than one county) was counted as an additional area, see definition of *Migratory Worker*. A state or county or Mexico was counted as an area, only if farm wages were earned there. A migrant worker might have only one area.

Crops: Both employee and employer questionnaires gave specific crop information for each week worked. If no questionnaire was obtained crop was assigned from employer code.

Field Crop: Includes hay, grain, feed-lots, dry beans, sugar beets, cotton, alfalfa, and sod crops.

Fruit and Nut Tree: Includes fruits, nuts, grapes, and olives.

General Farm: Includes farms reporting two or more categories of crops. This classification used only if worker was classified by employer code.

Horticulture: Includes nurseries, florists, herbs, flower seeds, and bulbs.

Livestock: Includes livestock, horse training, poultry, dairies, and egg farms.

Vegetable: Includes vegetables, melons, tomatoes, row crops, snap beans, garlic, mushrooms and table beets.

Direct Production: Work including services directly connected with producing farm products, such as tractor driving, irrigating and crop dusting.

Facilitating Service: Work on the farm but not directly connected with the farm product, such as truck driving, clerical services, maintenance, construction, or managerial.

Full Employment: Weeks of full employment consist of those weeks where the worker had wages for four or more days worked, including all employment, anywhere, paid vacations and self-employment.

Full Unemployment: Weeks of full unemployment consist of those weeks where the worker reported that he earned less than $13 in the week and:

1. Was looking for work, or
2. Was waiting to be called back to a job from which he was laid off, or
3. Was waiting to report to a new job scheduled to start within 30 days, or
4. Would have been looking for work except that he believed no work was available in his line of work in the community.

Migrant worker: Migratory workers were defined for purposes of this report as those who work in more than one area, or in an area distant from their residence. Areas were defined for this purpose by use of a commuting area concept. An area might be only part of a county (East or West Riverside, for example), or it might comprise, for any one worker, a combination of two or three contiguous counties in which he could work without migrating (Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Solano, for example). Account was taken of the size of the county, the distances involved, and the existence of natural barriers such as mountains. A worker living in a border town such as Yuma, Mexicali, or Tijuana, and working only in a contiguous California county was defined as non-migratory; on the other hand, a worker residing some distance from the border was a migrant, even though he worked in only one California county.

Out of Labor Force: Worker was not working and had no earning, and reported that he was on unpaid vacation, on strike, did not want to work, was in school, sick or injured, keeping house, retired or too old to work.

Partial Employment: Consists of those weeks where the worker reported less than four days of work, including all employment, anywhere, paid vacation weeks, and self-employment.

Professional Farm Workers: Includes workers who are non-students, whose farm earnings composed at least 80% of their total earnings, and who had $1,000 or more in farm earnings.

Race or Ethnic Group: Ethnic group was assigned during interview by visual observation, according to the following designations:

1. Anglo: includes all Caucasians except those of Mexican heritage.
2. Negro
3. Mexican: includes all workers who appeared to have Mexican heritage with no attempt made to designate birthplace or citizenship.
4. Filipino
5. Other Oriental
6. American Indian
7. Other: ethnic determination could not be made by visual observation.
8. Unknown: interviewer made no entry for ethnic group.

Total Earnings: Total farm and nonfarm wages earned in California, as reported for 1965 under the State disability insurance program plus any federal earnings.

Total Family Income: Counted only for workers who live alone or who live with relatives and are head of the household. Includes worker's total 1965 earnings from all sources, total family contributions, plus any welfare, pensions, or social insurance benefits the worker or his family received in 1965.

Total Farm Earnings: Total wages earned on California farms as reported for 1965 under the State disability insurance program.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

Design of the Sample

A sample of 3,488 farm workers was drawn from wage records reported for calendar year 1965 under the California disability insurance program for farm workers not covered by the unemployment insurance program.

A one percent, random sample was selected of workers with farm earnings of $500 or more by the use of the last two digits of their social security numbers. In addition, a random 0.3 percent sample was drawn from those with farm earnings of $100 to $499. Workers with farm earnings below $100 were excluded from the sample.

Design of Sample
Of Workers With Farm Earnings in 1965

Annual Farm Earnings	*Estimated Number of Workers*	*Percent in Sample*	*Number in Sample*
Less than $100	256,000	None	None
$100–$499	196,400	0.3%	589
$500 or more	289,900	1.0%	2,899
Total	742,300	--	3,488

Data available in Department records for workers in the sample included quarterly earnings, both farm and non-farm subject earnings, paid by each of their employers. In addition Department records contain the name and address of each farm employer, and a record of the type of activities performed by each employer.

Employer Information

A letter was mailed to the California employers of each worker in the sample, requesting weekly work, wage and crop information for all periods of employment in 1965 and, among other data, the worker's latest address. These questionnaires were sent to both farm employers and unemployment-insurance-subject employers.

The first mailing of employer questionnaires made in August 1966 amounted to 13,300 letters. An additional 5,200 "second requests" for information were sent to employers who did not respond within 60 days of the initial request.

Altogether about 11,200, or 84 percent, of the employer questionnaires were completed and returned, however, for 92 percent of the workers in the sample at least one employer responded for each worker.

Because of the data obtained from the wage record file and collected from employers, considerable information was available regarding the charcteristics of the workers who were not interviewed.

Location and Interview of Sample Workers

All the workers in the sample had social security account numbers ending in digits "45". A list of the workers to be interviewed, showing name and social security account number, was prepared and distributed to the Farm Labor Service offices, and also to Unemployment

Insurance offices in rural areas, and to Service Centers in metropolitan areas, so that workers could be easily identified as being either in the sample or not in the sample.

Location of the workers in the sample began with the addresses supplied by the workers' 1965 employers. In addition, as 1966 quarterly wage reports were received (data for the first three quarters were available before the end of the survey), and the workers' 1966 employers were identified, these employers were contacted for information about the workers whereabouts. Most of the workers who were located were found by using the information obtained from their 1966 employers. Efforts to reach workers through publicity or by writing letters to individuals were not very productive, nor were attempts to locate workers by searching the active files in local offices or service centers. Farm employers cooperated by giving information to farm labor representatives or by responding to mailed questionnaires but they did not, in general, take an active part in locating the workers. Some workers were found through the file of drivers licenses maintained by the California Department of Motor Vehicles. The field interviews were conducted by personnel of the Farm Labor Service; both permanent and seasonal employees were used.

They were selected to include a substantial proportion capable of carrying out interviews in Spanish. Training sessions for those selected to interview the workers were held in September 1966. An intensive effort was made to locate and interview the workers selected for the sample during the fall and winter months of 1966–1967, and continued, on a reduced scale, through June 1967.

Before a worker was interviewed, all the weekly wage and employment data collected from his 1965 employers was transcribed onto his questionnaire in order to stimulate his recall of his work experience in that year. This part of the interview was thus narrowed down to what the worker did during the weeks he was not employed on a California farm or in employment presently covered by unemployment insurance.

Most of the interviews were carried out at the worker's residence and at a prearranged time, although some were made on the job site, in local offices, or in other places. A payment of $3.00 per interview was a factor in persuading the worker to set a time and place for the interview. The payment created no administrative problems; each worker signed a receipt for the $3.00, and the interviewer included this in his State travel expense claim.

With the cooperation of agencies in other states, some workers with out-of-state residence were interviewed at their homes. The 56 workers who were interviewed in another state accounted for about half of these for whom a complete out-of-state address was obtained. Plans were made to send interviewers into Mexico, but permission to enter Mexico for this purpose could not be secured from the Mexican authorities. Complete Mexican addresses were known for about 100 of the workers who were not interviewed, so that if interviewers had been allowed into Mexico, perhaps another 50 could have been located and interviewed.

Of the 1460 workers in the sample who were not interviewed, 36 were reported to have died, 53 were said to be in military service, and 42 were located but refused to respond. One reason for failure to locate many of the workers is that they had little or no earnings in California agricultural or in covered employment in 1966. As a result of this problem a separate study of turnover in the farm labor force for the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 by earnings level and other characteristics is being prepared.

Expansion of the Data

The proportion of workers interviewed was not evenly distributed throughout the sample, but rather, exhibited wide variation indicating a biased selection. Success in locating workers for interview was greater

Number and Percentage Interviewed
Distributed by Amount of Farm Earnings and Mobility Status
Unadjusted Sample Data

Amount of Farm Earnings	Workers in Sample		Nonmigratory Workers		Migratory Workers	
	Total	Percent Interviewed	Total	Percent Interviewed	Total	Percent Interviewed
$100- $499	589	43.8%	442	47.1%	147	34.0%
500- 999	883	52.3	586	54.8	297	47.5
1,000-1,499	458	55.5	282	57.8	176	51.7
1,500-1,999	331	54.1	202	56.9	129	49.6
2,000-2,499	246	53.7	133	62.9	113	45.1
2,500-2,999	208	59.6	124	67.7	84	47.6
3,000-3,499	184	69.6	120	79.2	64	51.6
3,500-3,999	141	75.2	100	85.0	41	51.2
4,000-4,499	120	84.2	94	89.4	26	65.4
4,500-4,999	109	78.9	91	83.5	18	55.6
5,000-5,499	63	93.6	57	94.7	6	83.3
5,500-5,999	43	93.0	38	97.4	5	60.0
6,000 or more	113	87.6	107	87.8	6	83.3
Total	3,488	58.1	2,376	63.0	1,112	47.8

for nonmigratory than for migratory workers. The probability of interviewing workers doubled as earnings increased, about 44 percent of those with earnings ranging from $100 to $499 were interviewed compared with 88 percent of those who earned $6,000 or more. In addition, if workers are classified by the crops in which they worked, those who worked in livestock or on a general farm had a larger proportion interviewed than those who had worked in vegetables or in fruit and nuts.

A weighted expansion was used to compensate for the bias introduced by the size and the skewness of this nonresponse. This could be done because the data available from the Departments' wage and employer files and the data collected from employers could be used to (1) select a random sample on which to base the study (2) measure the response rate for various groups or categories of workers, and (3) supply known parameters to which data obtained from interviews could be expanded.

A weighting system based on annual farm earnings and mobility status (26 weights) was tested against known totals and was found unsatisfactory, particularly with respect to crop data. The weighting system adopted included six crop classifications, as well as two mobility status groups and 13 earnings groups, for a total of 156 weights. This procedure was feasible only because of the use of a computer to prepare the tabulations. The weighting system was equivalent to dividing the sample into 156 strata and expanding each stratum to the number known to be in the original sample. The basic assumption was that variations within the strata were more nearly random than in the data collected taken as a whole, so that the bias would be substantially reduced.

An additional step in adjusting the sample was to expand data for workers with earnings ranging from $100 to $499 to the one percent level, so that they could be combined with the data for workers with higher earnings and sample totals could be derived.

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APPENDIX TABLE 1

Weeks of Full Employment by Sex

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	3,799 (78.1%)	1,069 (22.0%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 15 weeks	40.7	34.3	63.5
15–19 weeks	7.9	7.2	10.4
20–26 weeks	10.0	10.7	7.6
27–39 weeks	16.9	19.1	9.0
40–49 weeks	10.6	12.4	4.2
50–52 weeks	13.9	16.2	5.4

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Weeks of Full Unemployment by Sex

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full unemployment	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	3,799 (78.1%)	1,069 (22.0%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0 Weeks	29.5	28.7	32.4
1–4 Weeks	12.6	13.3	10.1
5–9 Weeks	13.3	15.3	6.2
10–14 Weeks	11.4	12.0	9.5
15–26 Weeks	20.8	20.3	22.9
27–39 Weeks	7.9	6.7	12.1
40 Or More Weeks	4.4	3.7	6.9

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Weeks Out of Labor Force by Sex

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	3,799 (78.1%)	1,069 (22.0%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0 Weeks	46.5	50.5	32.6
1–4 Weeks	7.5	8.5	4.0
5–9 Weeks	6.9	6.9	7.1
10–14 Weeks	5.6	5.9	4.4
15–26 Weeks	8.9	7.4	14.3
27–39 Weeks	10.8	10.7	11.2
40 Or More Weeks	13.7	10.1	26.3

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Weeks of Partial Employment by Sex

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	3,799 (78.1%)	1,069 (22.0%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0 Weeks	23.4	24.6	19.1
1–4 Weeks	38.8	36.4	47.2
5–9 Weeks	23.3	23.2	23.7
10–14 Weeks	7.6	8.4	4.9
15–26 Weeks	5.0	5.4	3.9
27–39 Weeks	1.2	1.5	0.2
40 Or More Weeks	0.6	0.5	1.0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Weeks of Full Empoyment by Age

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full Unemployment	Age								
	Total	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	1,093 (22.9%)	576 (12.1%)	788 (16.5%)	917 (19.2%)	599 (12.5%)	571 (11.9%)	237 (5.0%)	87
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Under 15 Weeks	40.7	77.2	33.7	23.6	32.5	29.6	23.0	47.3	
15–19 Weeks	7.9	8.6	11.1	10.1	7.1	4.6	2.8	12.1	
20–26 Weeks	10.0	5.7	9.5	9.0	7.6	12.4	19.8	16.0	
27–39 Weeks	16.9	5.8	21.2	20.2	20.6	23.7	18.4	9.8	
40–49 Weeks	10.6	1.7	14.9	15.3	15.0	10.4	12.8	4.5	
50–52 Weeks	13.9	1.0	9.6	21.8	17.1	19.3	23.2	10.3	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Weeks of Full Unemployment by Age

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full Unemployment	Age								
	Total	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	1,093 (22.9%)	576 (12.1%)	788 (16.5%)	917 (19.2%)	599 (12.5%)	571 (11.9%)	237 (5.0%)	87
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	29.5	27.4	19.9	36.9	27.6	30.0	32.1	39.5	
1–4 Weeks	12.6	23.8	10.0	8.3	10.7	9.2	11.8	2.5	
5–9 Weeks	13.3	22.9	14.5	10.8	9.9	10.2	8.1	8.0	
10–14 Weeks	11.4	11.7	10.6	9.6	13.4	9.7	11.3	10.0	
15–26 Weeks	20.8	8.1	26.5	24.2	24.1	26.4	20.5	30.9	
27–39 Weeks	7.9	2.8	12.7	5.9	8.0	9.3	13.2	7.4	
40 Or More Weeks	4.4	3.3	5.8	4.2	6.5	5.2	2.9	1.6	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Weeks Out of Labor Force by Age

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Age								
	Total	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	1,093 (22.9%)	576 (12.1%)	788 (16.5%)	917 (19.2%)	599 (12.5%)	571 (11.9%)	237 (5.0%)	87
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	46.5	12.0	50.9	57.1	56.8	58.6	66.7	41.4	
1–4 Weeks	7.5	3.7	9.9	10.0	7.3	9.6	8.8	4.9	
5–9 Weeks	6.9	2.4	7.9	10.4	8.4	8.5	6.8	7.1	
10–14 Weeks	5.6	2.2	6.9	6.0	8.6	5.7	4.8	7.1	
15–26 Weeks	8.9	15.4	12.4	4.8	6.3	6.2	4.0	12.4	
27–39 Weeks	10.8	32.7	5.7	1.6	6.9	2.1	4.1	3.5	
40 Or More Weeks	13.7	31.6	6.4	10.1	5.8	9.2	4.7	23.5	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Weeks of Partial Employment by Age

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Age								
	Total	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	1,093 (22.9%)	576 (12.1%)	788 (16.5%)	917 (19.2%)	599 (12.5%)	571 (11.9%)	237 (5.0%)	87
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	10.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	23.4	12.3	19.8	27.2	27.7	26.1	30.1	26.7	
1–4 Weeks	38.8	35.4	42.3	44.3	37.4	38.6	37.3	38.0	
5–9 Weeks	23.3	33.9	24.9	15.7	21.9	24.0	17.7	18.5	
10–14 Weeks	7.6	8.0	7.5	7.2	8.8	6.5	7.1	6.0	
15–26 Weeks	5.0	6.9	5.5	3.5	3.2	4.2	6.9	3.8	
27–39 Weeks	1.2	3.1	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.5	
40 Or More Weeks	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	5.6	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Weeks of Full Employment by Ethnic Group

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Ethnic group								
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	2,088 (43.7%)	158 (3.3%)	2,182 (45.6%)	164 (3.4%)	101 (2.1%)	60 (1.3%)	27 (0.6%)	87
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Under 15 Weeks	40.7	41.2	48.0	40.3	15.1	41.2	87.6	78.4	
15–19 Weeks	7.9	7.6	9.2	8.8	8.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	
20–26 Weeks	10.0	7.3	9.8	12.2	18.9	14.7	0.0	0.0	
27–39 Weeks	16.9	14.6	14.2	19.0	30.6	1.4	4.1	7.1	
40–49 Weeks	10.6	9.2	6.6	12.0	19.9	8.7	4.3	4.8	
50–52 Weeks	13.9	20.2	12.2	7.6	6.9	30.9	3.9	9.7	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Weeks of Full Unempoyment by Ethnic Group

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Ethnic group								
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	2,088 (43.7%)	158 (3.3%)	2,182 (45.6%)	164 (3.4%)	101 (2.1%)	60 (1.3%)	27 (0.6%)	87
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	29.5	39.5	21.9	22.3	13.3	44.8	6.2	16.5	
1–4 Weeks	12.6	12.7	6.2	11.6	15.1	23.4	2.0	47.2	
5–9 Weeks	13.3	11.3	10.5	15.2	18.2	9.4	17.0	4.8	
10–14 Weeks	11.4	9.6	6.8	12.9	20.2	10.0	2.3	7.1	
15–26 Weeks	20.8	16.1	22.5	26.6	22.6	4.4	4.1	0.0	
27–39 Weeks	7.9	8.6	26.6	6.2	10.6	1.6	9.4	0.0	
40 Or More Weeks	4.4	2.2	5.6	5.1	0.0	6.4	58.9	24.3	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Weeks Out of Labor Force by Ethnic Group

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Ethnic group								
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	2,088 (43.7%)	158 (3.3%)	2,182 (45.6%)	164 (3.4%)	101 (2.1%)	60 (1.3%)	27 (0.6%)	87
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	46.5	47.8	59.7	42.2	57.1	50.1	84.9	40.0	
1–4 Weeks	7.5	6.1	12.3	8.2	12.7	6.4	2.0	6.0	
5–9 Weeks	6.9	5.6	3.3	9.0	6.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	
10–14 Weeks	5.6	5.4	1.3	6.7	4.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	
15–26 Weeks	8.9	7.0	8.2	11.4	4.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	
27–39 Weeks	10.8	10.6	9.6	10.2	12.0	18.7	10.9	47.2	
40 Or More Weeks	13.7	17.4	5.7	12.2	2.3	14.5	0.0	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Weeks of Partial Employment by Ethnic Group

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Ethnic group								
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	2,088 (43.7%)	158 (3.3%)	2,182 (45.6%)	164 (3.4%)	101 (2.1%)	60 (1.3%)	27 (0.6%)	87
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	23.4	29.3	19.2	16.9	21.1	44.2	27.0	40.9	
1–4 Weeks	38.8	37.0	30.0	41.5	42.2	31.6	53.2	4.8	
5–9 Weeks	23.3	19.6	28.0	27.2	25.2	18.9	8.3	0.0	
10–14 Weeks	7.6	7.0	14.5	7.9	8.0	0.0	5.4	7.1	
15–26 Weeks	5.0	4.9	7.3	4.6	3.4	3.2	0.0	47.2	
27–39 Weeks	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
40 Or More Weeks	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.1	6.2	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Weeks of Full Employment by Number of Employers

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Number of employers						
	Total	1 employer	2 employers	3 employers	4 employers	5 or more employers	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	1,950 (40.1%)	862 (17.7%)	530 (10.9%)	351 (7.2%)	1,168 (24.0%)	7
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Under 15 Weeks	40.7	43.0	38.3	51.2	42.9	33.1	
15–19 Weeks	7.9	3.9	11.2	8.1	15.8	9.8	
20–26 Weeks	10.0	6.8	7.5	8.7	8.0	18.7	
27–39 Weeks	16.9	9.6	17.0	17.5	21.9	27.2	
40–49 Weeks	10.6	10.6	14.3	8.7	7.0	9.8	
50–52 Weeks	13.9	26.2	11.6	5.8	4.4	1.5	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Weeks of Full Unempoyment by Number of Employers

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Number of employers						
	Total	1 employer	2 employers	3 employers	4 employers	5 or more employers	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	1,950 (40.1%)	862 (17.7%)	530 (10.9%)	351 (7.2%)	1,168 (24.0%)	7
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	29.5	46.5	33.4	16.2	21.8	6.6	
1–4 Weeks	12.6	15.8	13.0	12.0	13.9	6.9	
5–9 Weeks	13.3	9.4	13.2	16.4	11.4	18.8	
10–14 Weeks	11.4	8.5	10.4	12.9	10.8	16.7	
15–26 Weeks	20.8	10.0	18.2	26.6	30.3	35.4	
27–39 Weeks	7.9	5.5	5.2	10.3	9.4	12.3	
40 Or More Weeks	4.4	4.2	6.6	5.6	2.5	3.2	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

Weeks Out of Labor Force by Number of Employers

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Number of employers						
	Total	1 employer	2 employers	3 employers	4 employers	5 or more employers	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	1,950 (40.1%)	862 (17.7%)	530 (10.9%)	351 (7.2%)	1,168 (24.0%)	7
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	46.5	49.9	47.8	43.3	32.3	46.1	
1–4 Weeks	7.5	5.3	5.5	7.4	7.6	12.6	
5–9 Weeks	6.9	3.5	4.4	5.0	19.0	11.7	
10–14 Weeks	5.6	3.7	5.1	3.8	7.5	9.4	
15–26 Weeks	8.9	7.0	8.6	12.4	6.2	11.6	
27–39 Weeks	10.8	10.5	13.6	18.8	5.9	6.6	
40 Or More Weeks	13.7	20.0	15.1	9.3	21.5	2.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 16

Weeks of Partial Employment by Number of Employers

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Number of employers						
	Total	1 employer	2 employers	3 employers	4 employers	5 or more employers	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	1,950 (40.1%)	862 (17.7%)	530 (10.9%)	351 (7.2%)	1,168 (24.0%)	7
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	23.4	41.2	21.7	14.3	6.2	4.4	
1–4 Weeks	38.8	35.8	50.2	50.3	55.4	25.3	
5–9 Weeks	23.3	11.8	18.8	23.6	27.4	43.9	
10–14 Weeks	7.6	4.3	4.3	5.1	5.9	17.4	
15–26 Weeks	5.0	4.1	3.6	3.2	5.1	8.5	
27–39 Weeks	1.2	1.3	1.4	3.3	0.0	0.4	
40 Or More Weeks	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 17

Weeks of Full Employment by Number of Areas Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Number of areas worked					
	Total	1 area	2 areas	3 areas	4 areas	5 or more areas
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	3,913 (80.4%)	692 (14.2%)	182 (3.7%)	54 (1.1%)	26 (0.5%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 15 Weeks	40.7	43.0	31.9	32.3	19.6	37.7
15–19 Weeks	7.9	6.6	14.9	9.9	4.3	7.6
20–26 Weeks	10.0	9.0	13.6	14.3	27.6	5.7
27–39 Weeks	16.9	14.0	26.6	33.6	39.1	34.2
40–49 Weeks	10.6	10.6	10.5	9.2	7.5	14.8
50–52 Weeks	13.9	16.7	2.5	0.8	2.0	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

APPENDIX TABLE 18

Weeks of Full Unemployment by Number of Areas Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full unemployment	Number of areas worked					
	Total	1 area	2 areas	3 areas	4 areas	5 or more areas
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	3,913 (80.4%)	692 (14.2%)	182 (3.7%)	54 (1.1%)	26 (0.5%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0 Weeks	29.5	35.1	8.3	3.2	2.0	7.6
1–4 Weeks	12.6	13.3	10.3	7.9	3.7	13.5
5–9 Weeks	13.3	12.0	19.3	15.3	19.6	7.6
10–14 Weeks	11.4	10.5	13.4	18.6	26.0	25.7
15–26 Weeks	20.8	17.2	32.0	45.7	45.1	45.6
27–39 Weeks	7.9	7.2	12.0	9.2	3.6	0.0
40 Or More Weeks	4.4	4.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

APPENDIX TABLE 19

Weeks Out of Labor Force by Number of Areas Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Number of areas worked					
	Total	1 area	2 areas	3 areas	4 areas	5 or more areas
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	3,913 (80.4%)	692 (14.2%)	182 (3.7%)	54 (1.1%)	26 (0.5%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0 Weeks	46.5	46.6	46.7	45.7	46.1	42.7
1–4 Weeks	7.5	7.0	9.3	8.2	20.2	0.0
5–9 Weeks	6.9	5.8	10.9	16.2	6.7	5.7
10–14 Weeks	5.6	4.0	12.5	10.3	4.9	39.2
15–26 Weeks	8.9	8.9	8.0	8.7	22.1	12.4
27–39 Weeks	10.8	12.0	6.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
40 Or More Weeks	13.7	15.8	6.6	1.8	0.0	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

APPENDIX TABLE 20

Weeks of Partial Employment by Number of Areas Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Number of areas worked					
	Total	1 area	2 areas	3 areas	4 areas	5 or more areas
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	3,913 (80.4%)	692 (14.2%)	182 (3.7%)	54 (1.1%)	26 (0.5%)
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0 Weeks	23.4	26.6	13.2	0.8	5.7	7.6
1–4 Weeks	38.8	39.5	40.4	25.6	28.4	5.7
5–9 Weeks	23.3	20.9	29.2	45.4	42.2	28.0
10–14 Weeks	7.6	6.8	8.2	22.7	10.5	15.3
15–26 Weeks	5.0	4.6	5.5	5.5	13.3	43.4
27–39 Weeks	1.2	0.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
40 Or More Weeks	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

APPENDIX TABLE 21

Weeks of Full Employment by Number of Crops in Which Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Number of crops in which worked						
	Total	1 crop	2 crops	3 crops	4 crops	5 or more crops	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	3,024 (62.4%)	1,402 (28.9%)	375 (7.7%)	44 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	22
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Under 15 Weeks	40.7	42.4	43.0	21.0	4.8	0.0	
15–19 Weeks	7.9	6.9	8.5	14.6	5.2	0.0	
20–26 Weeks	10.0	7.8	12.8	16.3	17.5	0.0	
27–39 Weeks	16.9	13.9	18.3	32.3	51.9	0.0	
40–49 Weeks	10.6	10.5	10.2	13.4	4.8	0.0	
50–52 Weeks	13.9	18.3	7.2	2.3	15.8	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 22

Weeks of Full Unemployment by Number of Crops in Which Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full unemployment	Number of crops in which worked						
	Total	1 crop	2 crops	3 crops	4 crops	5 or more crops	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	3,024 (62.4%)	1,402 (28.9%)	375 (7.7%)	44 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	22
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	29.5	37.1	19.7	7.5	20.6	0.0	
1–4 Weeks	12.6	14.8	8.9	10.5	4.8	0.0	
5–9 Weeks	13.3	10.8	18.3	12.3	40.2	0.0	
10–14 Weeks	11.4	10.5	13.1	13.2	7.7	0.0	
15–26 Weeks	20.8	15.9	27.0	38.1	26.8	0.0	
27–39 Weeks	7.9	5.9	11.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	
40 Or More Weeks	4.4	5.1	2.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 23

Weeks Out of Labor Force by Number of Crops in Which Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Number of crops in which worked						
	Total	1 crop	2 crops	3 crops	4 crops	5 or more crops	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	3,024 (62.4%)	1,402 (28.9%)	375 (7.7%)	44 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	22
Tota Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	46.5	46.1	43.8	61.0	54.3	0.0	
1–4 Weeks	7.5	5.6	8.6	14.8	8.9	0.0	
5–9 Weeks	6.9	6.5	7.1	9.9	5.2	0.0	
10–14 Weeks	5.6	4.9	5.7	8.2	31.5	0.0	
15–26 Weeks	8.9	7.8	13.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	
27–39 Weeks	10.8	11.7	11.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	
40 Or More Weeks	13.7	17.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 24

Weeks of Partial Employment by Number of Crops in Which Worked

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Number of crops in which worked						
	Total	1 crop	2 crops	3 crops	4 crops	5 or more crops	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	3,024 (62.4%)	1,402 (28.9%)	375 (7.7%)	44 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	22
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	23.4	30.3	12.8	8.7	15.8	0.0	
1–4 Weeks	38.8	39.8	39.1	34.4	9.6	0.0	
5–9 Weeks	23.3	17.7	31.4	32.8	49.0	0.0	
10–14 Weeks	7.6	5.7	10.2	13.4	12.0	0.0	
15–26 Weeks	5.0	4.8	4.2	9.8	8.6	0.0	
27–39 Weeks	1.2	0.7	2.3	0.5	4.8	0.0	
40 Or More Weeks	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 25

Weeks of Full Employment by Type of Farm Work

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Type of farm work				
	Total	Direct production	Facilitating service	Both	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	4,157 (89.9%)	251 (5.4%)	216 (4.7%)	243
Ttoal, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Under 15 Weeks	40.7	44.6	19.2	11.3	
15–19 Weeks	7.9	8.2	1.1	8.3	
20–26 Weeks	10.0	9.7	18.1	15.0	
27–39 Weeks	16.9	17.2	10.0	19.9	
40–49 Weeks	10.6	10.1	11.3	16.3	
50–52 Weeks	13.9	10.2	40.3	29.3	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 26

Weeks of Full Unemployment by Type of Farm Work

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full unemployment	Type of farm work				
	Total	Direct production	Facilitating service	Both	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	4,157 (89.9%)	251 (5.4%)	216 (4.7%)	243
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	29.5	25.9	55.8	40.0	
1–4 Weeks	12.6	13.4	9.1	7.7	
5–9 Weeks	13.3	14.2	2.8	14.3	
10–14 Weeks	11.4	11.5	9.3	8.1	
15–26 Weeks	20.8	22.5	6.3	17.0	
27–39 Weeks	7.9	7.9	15.2	7.6	
40 Or More Weeks	4.4	4.6	1.5	5.3	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 27

Weeks Out of Labor Force by Type of Farm Work

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Type of farm work				
	Total	Direct production	Facilitating service	Both	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	4,157 (89.9%)	251 (5.4%)	216 (4.7%)	243
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	46.5	43.0	69.9	64.8	
1–4 Weeks	7.5	7.5	8.9	10.3	
5–9 Weeks	6.9	7.2	2.5	11.0	
10–14 Weeks	5.6	5.7	7.4	4.0	
15–26 Weeks	8.9	9.6	2.0	3.1	
27–39 Weeks	10.8	12.0	3.0	4.2	
40 Or More Weeks	13.7	15.0	6.4	2.6	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 28

Weeks of Partial Employment by Type of Farm Work

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Type of farm work				
	Total	Direct production	Facilitating service	Both	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	4,157 (89.9%)	251 (5.4%)	216 (4.7%)	243
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	23.4	19.4	55.7	35.5	
1–4 Weeks	38.8	39.9	30.7	40.1	
5–9 Weeks	23.3	25.7	4.7	12.7	
10–14 Weeks	7.6	7.6	2.1	9.7	
15–26 Weeks	5.0	5.6	2.6	1.2	
27–39 Weeks	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.7	
40 Or More Weeks	0.6	0.4	3.4	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 29

Weeks of Full Employment by Household Status

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Household status				
	Total	Live with others—head of household	Live with others—not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	2,042 (42.0%)	2,063 (42.4%)	757 (15.6%)	4
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Under 15 Weeks	40.7	17.2	68.6	28.0	
15–19 Weeks	7.9	4.8	9.7	11.4	
20–26 Weeks	10.0	10.9	6.7	16.5	
27–39 Weeks	16.9	22.5	9.5	22.1	
40–49 Weeks	10.6	16.9	3.2	13.6	
50–52 Weeks	13.9	27.6	2.4	8.3	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 30

Weeks of Full Unemployment by Household Status

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full unemployment	Household status				
	Total	Live with others—head of household	Live with others—not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	2,042 (42.0%)	2,063 (42.4%)	757 (15.6%)	4
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	29.5	34.4	29.3	17.2	
1–4 Weeks	12.6	11.5	14.8	9.7	
5–9 Weeks	13.3	12.4	14.6	11.9	
10–14 Weeks	11.4	11.6	9.4	16.5	
15–26 Weeks	20.8	21.2	18.2	26.8	
27–39 Weeks	7.9	6.1	7.7	13.2	
40 Or More Weeks	4.4	2.8	5.9	4.7	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 31

Weeks Out of Labor Force by Household Status

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Household status				
	Total	Live with others—head of household	Live with others—not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	2,042 (42.0%)	2,063 (42.4%)	757 (15.6%)	4
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	46.5	65.9	24.8	53.7	
1–4 Weeks	7.5	9.9	4.0	10.8	
5–9 Weeks	6.9	8.3	5.3	7.7	
10–14 Weeks	5.6	5.3	3.4	12.6	
15–26 Weeks	8.9	4.4	14.5	5.7	
27–39 Weeks	10.8	3.1	20.5	5.2	
40 Or More Weeks	13.7	3.2	27.6	4.3	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 32

Weeks of Partial Employment by Household Status

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Household status				
	Total	Live with others—head of household	Live with others—not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	2,042 (42.0%)	2,063 (42.4%)	757 (15.6%)	4
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	23.4	32.7	14.6	22.0	
1–4 Weeks	38.8	37.9	41.2	34.9	
5–9 Weeks	23.3	18.9	28.0	22.3	
10–14 Weeks	7.6	6.9	7.5	10.1	
15–26 Weeks	5.0	2.9	6.3	7.4	
27–39 Weeks	1.2	0.2	1.7	2.5	
40 Or More Weeks	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 33

Weeks of Full Employment by Education

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Education							
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1–7	Grade 8	Grades 9–11	Grade 12 or higher	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	269 (5.6%)	836 (17.3%)	1,573 (32.5%)	630 (13.0%)	817 (16.9%)	708 (14.6%)	33
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Under 15 Weeks	40.7	36.1	87.7	30.6	30.7	35.2	25.0	
15–19 Weeks	7.9	6.3	5.6	9.1	8.8	10.3	4.6	
20–26 Weeks	10.0	14.5	4.3	13.7	11.4	9.2	6.5	
27–39 Weeks	16.9	20.3	1.5	21.3	23.4	17.1	17.4	
40–49 Weeks	10.6	13.8	0.4	13.9	9.3	11.4	14.7	
50–52 Weeks	13.9	9.0	0.6	11.3	16.4	16.9	31.7	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 34

Weeks of Full Unemployment by Education

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full unemployment	Education							
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1–7	Grade 8	Grades 9–11	Grade 12 or higher	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	269 (5.6%)	836 (17.3%)	1,573 (32.5%)	630 (13.0%)	817 (16.9%)	708 (14.6%)	33
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	29.5	30.2	34.2	25.8	26.5	27.6	38.2	
1–4 Weeks	12.6	11.4	28.1	7.9	8.1	9.1	13.7	
5–9 Weeks	13.3	9.3	26.4	11.3	11.6	9.0	10.4	
10–14 Weeks	11.4	11.4	9.1	14.1	12.1	8.8	9.9	
15–26 Weeks	20.8	29.2	1.5	28.8	22.3	22.3	19.0	
27–39 Weeks	7.9	7.9	0.0	7.6	14.0	13.9	5.8	
40 Or More Weeks	4.4	0.5	0.8	4.4	5.2	9.2	3.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 35

Weeks Out of Labor Force by Education

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Education							
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1–7	Grade 8	Grades 9–11	Grade 12 or higher	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	269 (5.6%)	836 (17.3%)	1,573 (32.5%)	630 (13.0%)	817 (16.9%)	708 (14.6%)	33
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	46.5	56.0	2.8	47.5	58.6	62.4	63.9	
1–4 Weeks	7.5	3.0	0.6	10.6	8.1	9.4	8.1	
5–9 Weeks	6.9	6.3	0.4	11.5	6.8	5.8	5.5	
10–14 Weeks	5.6	4.8	1.5	9.7	4.4	4.5	3.4	
15–26 Weeks	8.9	9.0	13.4	8.0	9.0	5.9	8.7	
27–39 Weeks	10.8	3.1	42.1	4.6	4.9	4.9	3.1	
40 Or More Weeks	13.7	17.7	39.3	8.1	8.3	7.1	7.4	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 36

Weeks of Partial Employment by Education

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Education							
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1–7	Grade 8	Grades 9–11	Grade 12 or higher	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	269 (5.6%)	836 (17.3%)	1,573 (32.5%)	630 (13.0%)	817 (16.9%)	708 (14.6%)	33
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks	23.4	18.0	13.8	20.5	27.0	23.8	39.6	
1–4 Weeks	38.8	37.1	35.6	39.8	37.9	43.7	35.9	
5–9 Weeks	23.3	31.7	30.9	24.7	25.6	17.3	12.8	
10–14 Weeks	7.6	6.9	7.9	9.3	5.6	8.4	5.3	
15–26 Weeks	5.0	3.9	7.4	4.2	3.1	5.9	5.1	
27–39 Weeks	1.2	0.9	4.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	
40 Or More Weeks	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 37

Weeks of Full Employment by Total California Earnings

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks of full employment										
	Total	Less than six weeks	6–10 weeks	11–15 weeks	16–20 weeks	21–25 weeks	26–30 weeks	31–40 weeks	41–51 weeks	52 weeks	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	962 (19.8%)	603 (12.4%)	497 (10.2%)	367 (7.6%)	341 (7.0%)	320 (6.6%)	644 (13.3%)	586 (12.1%)	529 (10.9%)	18
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	25.4	89.8	33.3	13.1	3.8	6.6	8.0	0.0	2.2	3.2	
$500–$999	16.1	8.7	59.9	37.5	15.9	3.7	3.8	2.0	3.8	6.2	
$1,000–$1,999	19.9	1.5	6.4	48.8	66.6	48.2	36.1	14.5	6.3	3.4	
$2,000–$2,999	13.7	0.0	0.4	0.6	13.4	33.8	37.0	37.0	16.1	8.7	
$3,000–$3,999	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.7	13.9	31.1	25.2	15.8	
$4,000–$4,999	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.5	25.8	21.7	
$5,000 and over	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.0	20.6	41.0	
Median Earnings	$1,388	$323	$639	$993	$1,368	$1,873	$2,049	$2,912	$3,879	$4,674	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 38

Weeks of Full Unemployment by Total California Earnings

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks of full unemployment								
	Total	0 weeks	1–4 weeks	5–9 weeks	10–14 weeks	15–26 weeks	27–39 weeks	40 or more weeks	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	1,433 (29.5%)	612 (12.6%)	643 (13.3%)	555 (11.4%)	1,011 (20.8%)	383 (7.9%)	214 (4.4%)	17
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	25.4	30.3	25.8	30.0	20.9	11.3	7.8	82.2	
$500–$999	16.1	14.0	24.6	10.0	6.7	13.6	42.1	13.8	
$1,000–$1,999	19.9	7.3	6.8	14.7	18.0	46.2	40.8	4.0	
$2,000–$2,999	13.7	6.4	10.3	18.3	31.3	19.0	7.2	0.0	
$3,000–$3,999	10.4	9.8	13.8	14.7	17.3	8.0	2.0	0.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.9	11.7	13.0	7.9	4.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	
$5,000 and over	7.6	20.4	5.7	4.4	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,388	$1,690	$992	$1,681	$2,131	$1,523	$1,001	$343	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 39

Weeks Out of Labor Force by Total California Earnings

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers
With $100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks out of labor force								
	Total	0 weeks	1–4 weeks	5–9 weeks	10–14 weeks	15–26 weeks	27–39 weeks	40 or more weeks	Unknown
Total, Number	4,867 [a](100.0%)	2,257 (46.5%)	364 (7.5%)	335 (6.9%)	272 (5.6%)	432 (8.9%)	525 (10.8%)	665 (13.7%)	17
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
$100–$499	25.4	9.5	7.7	6.8	7.6	26.6	49.5	84.4	
$500–$999	16.1	10.5	8.7	7.6	9.4	37.4	38.5	14.7	
$1,000–$1,999	19.9	19.9	27.7	36.7	42.0	29.5	9.2	0.9	
$2,000–$2,999	13.7	18.3	20.2	21.9	25.5	5.1	2.8	0.0	
$3,000–$3,999	10.4	16.1	18.7	14.6	7.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	
$4,000–$4,999	6.9	11.8	10.1	3.3	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	
$5,000 and over	7.6	13.9	7.0	9.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings	$1,388	$2,541	$2,292	$1,969	$1,666	$812	$507	$337	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a] Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

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